The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.....NO. 5639. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE PREACHER-MONK.

Arrival of Pere Hyacinthe in this City.

Why he Comes and What he Proposes to Do.

HE SEEKS QUIET AND REST.

Sketch of His Remarkable Career.

REASONS FOR LEAVING HIS MONASTERY.

The Charges Against Him, and His Defence.

Views of the Catholic Clergy of this City.

Reception Tendered by Boston Evangelical Ministers.

Father CHARLES LOYSON HYACINTHE, the most popular preacher in France, and whose name is now so closely connected with the religious questions of the day, arrived in this City yesterday. He came by the steamer *Pereire*, Captain DUCHESNE, from Havre, whence she sailed on Saturday, Oct. 9, touching at Brest the same day, and reached this port at six o'clock yesterday morning, making the passage in eight days and sixteen hours, the quickest Transatlantic trip on record. This rapid voyage took those completely by surprise who were on the lookout for the vessel's arrival, and afforded the reverend visitant to our City the chance of viewing and admiring unmolested, the beauties of its approaches. As the City journals did not expect the *Pereire* until last night, they did not have their vedettes thrown out to watch for her coming at such an early hour, so that the TIMES reporter, who had been appointed to watch for the advent of Father HYACINTHE, (being at Quarantine early in the morning,) succeeded in getting on board long before the vessel reached Pier No. 50 North River. Mounting to the deck of the steamer, our representative applied to the Captain for an introduction to his distinguished passenger, which he kindly promised to afford as soon as he had given some directions to his officers about mooring the vessel. While the Captain was thus employed we sauntered down into the waist of the vessel to look at and converse with some of the passengers. There were a vast number of persons of all ages and sexes crowding the saloon cabins and gangways, with satchels in hand, and with neatly-folded shawls, dressed and ready to go ashore as soon as the vessel reached her dock. The toilets gave evidence of having been made many hours before, and no doubt most of them were when the lookout reported the welcome tidings of "Land-ho," on Sunday night. We first met and welcomed to our hospitable shores a sprightly young French woman, who, during our converse with her, informed us that she was a part of another operatic speculation, and overwhelmed us with innumerable questions about New-York and its theatres, to all of which, politely replying, we invariably wound up with "Do you know Le Père HYACINTHE?" This elicited the voluble rejoinder, "Oh, yes, yes; he is such a nice man. He is delightful." Turning to a rough seaman in serge shirt and tarry breeches, and asking another question about the Père, we heard him lauded with hearty emphasis, if not elegance of expression. Strolling through the saloons, we often overheard in sweet native accents from sweeter lips, "The Père is such a dear, good man, that I almost regret the voyage is ended." These and expressions of similar sentiments proved at least that a portion of his popularity accompanied him on his voyage to this country. Mounting once more to the upper deck, in the hope of meeting the object of our visit, we met a short, clerical-looking gentleman, wrapped in a thick woolen shawl, and accosting him in French we inquired of him whether he could inform us where Father HYACINTHE might be found, fully believing that he himself was the renowned preacher monk. But, no; he was only one of a number of priests who were going to the West as missionaries. We also noticed a few female *religieuses* among the passengers who were bound in the same direction.

INTERVIEW WITH FATHER HYACINTHE.

At last the steward kindly pointed out the object of our search, who was then walking fore and aft, reading, as all Catholic priests daily do, from his breviary, the "office" set apart for each day. Pausing to survey the man whose name has been borne on the wings of fame to the remotest bounds of Christendom, we could not help being amazed at the calm simplicity of his exterior. He is below the middle height; stout, stoops a little, has gray hair, dark eyes, and a round face. At a distance there is nothing striking in his appearance, but the moment you come in contact with him you feel an indescribable charm coming over you, and, when he speaks, his soft, earnest voice completes the fascination, and you are completely won. Immediately you realize that this is no ordinary man, but one whose mental powers are marvelously developed. He is gentlemanly and affable withal—the beau ideal of refinement. Approaching him, we took advantage of a pause in his reading to introduce ourself, and to make known the object of our visit. He very politely accorded us a brief interview, during which he told us that he was in excellent health, and apart from a little fatigue, felt not a whit the worse of his journey. He came to America for the purpose of learning more of the people and studying their institutions. He informed us that he purposed sojourning among us for two months at least. No doubt he will visit other of our great cities, but his principal object is rest. By rest he meant freedom from the everlasting turmoil and cavil of dogmatical strife and public notoriety. He intends calmly to await the result of the council having charge of his case in Rome. As to his future movements he is himself uncertain, and, indeed, owing to the brevity of our interview, we had not a fair opportunity to ascertain anything very definite concerning them. Moreover, knowing it to be his wish to be bothered as little as possible, good-breeding forbade our being too inquisitive. For the good Father's sake, would that our forbearance had been emulated by other members of the Press. But much to his discomfort it was not.

ANXIETY TO SEE HIM.

No sooner was the news of the *Pereire's* arrival circulated, than a crowd of Bohemians besieged the gates of the steamship company's dock, at Pier No. 50 North River, clamoring for admission, which was denied them, as no one is ever permitted to enter on the arrival of a steamer, without a ticket from Mr. MACKENZIE, passenger agent for the line, and with which none was provided. Cowelled to remain outside, with longing eyes they eagerly scanned the features of every person who came out, trying to find some resemblance between them and HARPER'S engraving of the renowned priest. Others, not content with merely looking, regularly buttonholed each passenger, and asked him, "Which is Father HYACINTHE?" "Are you Père HYACINTHE?" &c. Being invariably answered in the negative, sometimes graciously, more often curtly, these *quid nunc* of the hour became tired, and gradually gave up the search. As, one by one, they went away, we shook hands with the affable Father, and, learning that he would stop at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, departed.

AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

Later in the afternoon, having previously signified our intention of calling on his Reverence, we went to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and learned that he desired to be alone and in peace until this morning. Despite a peremptory order to this effect, large bodies of the nomadic literati were gathered in knots in the large hallway of the hotel and around the clerk's desk, using up hundreds of the address slips in scribbling requests for an interview in elaborately bad French. These they would send up to the Father's room by the porters, a dozen of whom were kept going up and down stairs the whole afternoon and late into the evening. The irrevocable decision of the unfortunate object of so much attention not to grant an interview to any one, did not seem to effect his would-be visitors. They would not leave, and, in fact, appeared determined, at one period of the evening, to proceed *en masse* to his room, and interview him willy nilly. But fortunately the by-laws of the hotel forbade any such summary manner of visiting a guest therein. This continual harass and solicitous torture commenced the moment Father HYACINTHE put his foot upon American soil which he had sought for blissful rest and retirement from all public notice, and, pursuing him to his hotel, invaded the quiet sanctity of his private chamber. Even at 9 o'clock in the evening, while passing by the hotel, we learned that the siege still continued.

Opinions of the Catholic Clergy in New-York.

Our reporters yesterday had interviews with several of the prominent Catholic clergymen and educated laymen of the City, in relation to Father HYACINTHE. All of these expressed nearly the same opinions upon the subject. It is by no means a conceded fact among the Catholics, either clergymen or laymen, that Father HYACINTHE has left the Church of Rome. He occupies, in their opinion, simply this position: He is at variance with the Superior-General of his Order—the Barefooted Carmelites—and by leaving his convent without permission from that authority, he has brought himself into disrepute. He is the author, they say, of no heresy, and consequently cannot be classed in the same category with LUTHER, or with the others who have risen up, from time to time, against the authority and doctrines of the Church of Rome. The clergy especially speak of Father HYACINTHE in terms of kindness, and, without exception, have heaped no objurgation upon him. In fact, the clergy are loth to express any opinion whatsoever with regard to his actions. His case, they assert, will be attended to by the proper authorities at Rome, and if his conduct merits it he will receive such ecclesiastical censure as the Church provides in such cases. The Very Rev. Dr. STARRS, Vicar-General, and now the administrator of this arch-diocese in the absence of Archbishop MCCLOSKEY, frankly avows that he has formed no opinion whatever in relation to Father HYACINTHE'S action, from the fact that the particulars thereof have not as yet come to the knowledge of any ecclesiastic in America. The question having been asked of a prominent clergyman whether, in case Father HYACINTHE requested to be invested with clerical faculties in this arch-diocese, they would be given to him, reply was made that in case Father HYACINTHE proved clearly that he was still in union with the Church of Rome, and should clear up satisfactorily whatever difficulty might exist between himself and the Superior of his Order, there would be no objection to his receiving faculties—*i. e.*, permission to perform all clerical functions. The clergy generally contend, however, that the action of Père HYACINTHE in breaking with his Superior-General has been both immature and ill-advised, for this reason: That if he had any desire to leave his convent and the order of which he was a member and become a secular priest, permission would have been granted him had he pursued the proper course to secure it. It is very often the case, no uncommon occurrence, in fact, to hear of clergymen belonging to religious orders leaving their communities and entering the secular priesthood. No objection to this course is raised, and no objection would have been made to Father HYACINTHE'S desire so pursue a like course. As to the matter of excommunication, the clergy are very loth to speak, although this much may be said: That according to the constitutions of the Carmelite Order, and in fact, of all orders of the Church, it is forbidden to any one to leave his community without authorization, and should he do so he thereby incurs an ecclesiastical penalty—the greater excommunication or *latæ sententiæ*. The question now arises whether Père HYACINTHE is under this ban of excommunication. The Superior-General of his Order gave him ten days from the 26th of September last to return to his convent, or to take such steps as would give him full power to enter the secular priesthood, according to the routine of the Church.

Whether Père HYACINTHE has, since then, taken the steps required, is a matter regarding which, as yet, no one can speak with confidence. Many contend, however, that his presence here proves that he has not; and, if not, that he is thereby *ipso facto* excommunicated. It is the general impression that the approaching Ecumenical Council will take no action whatever with regard to Father HYACINTHE, his case being in the hands of a proper ecclesiastical Court.

If the decree of excommunication should be pronounced against him, the fact will soon be made public. This power of excommunication, it is claimed, has been given by the Pope to the heads of all religious orders of priests, to be used at their discretion in all cases where members of religious communities leave the same without authority.

Why Father Hyacinthe Left his Monastery—Letters between Him and the Superior of the Carmelite Order.

The readers of the TIMES are fully aware of the cause of the difficulty between Father HYACINTHE and his ecclesiastical superior. If the averments of the General of the Order of Barefooted Carmelites, of which the renowned preacher was a member, are to be credited, Père HYACINTHE incurred his displeasure because he interfered in political matters. The Superior-General alleges that the Father addressed a letter to the *Ligne de la Paix*, or Peace League, a party organization, and that he made a public address before the same body, by which acts he is judged by that official to have passed beyond the bounds of the prudence becoming his ecclesiastical character, and that they were especially ill-suited to his position as a monk. These actions brought upon him a censure from his superior, as appears by a letter addressed to him from Rome, and the pith of which is contained in the following extract:

ROME, July 22, 1869.

My reverend father and dear friend, you know the great interest I have always taken in you. From the commencement of your sermons at Notre Dame de Paris, I have earnestly exhorted you not to identify yourself with questions in dispute among Catholics, and on which all were not agreed. Because, from the moment you attach yourself ostensibly to one side your ministry becomes more or less unfruitful with the other. Now, it is patent that you have made no account of the intimation of your father and superior, as last year you wrote a letter to a club in Paris, in which you freely disclosed your opinions in favor of a party, having little wisdom, and in opposition with the sentiments of the Holy Father, the episcopacy, and the clergy in general. I was alarmed, as were also the French clergy. I wrote to you immediately to enable you to see the false path you had entered on, in order to stop you. But in vain; for some months after you authorized from yourself a periodical review in Genoa to publish another letter, that has been the cause of so much vexation to you and me. Lastly, during your last sojourn at Rome I made you serious observations and even rather strong reproaches on the false position you were placed in on account of your imprudence; but you had scarcely arrived at Paris when you published, under your own signature, a letter deplored by all, even by your friends.

Lately your presence and speech at the Peace League have caused as great scandal in Catholic Europe as happened about six years ago, on the occasion of your speech at a meeting in Paris. You have, beyond doubt, given some reason for such recriminations, by some bold, obscure and imprudent phrases.

I have done all that I could up to the present to defend and save you. To-day I must think of the interests and honor of our holy order, which, unknown to yourself, you compromise.

You write me from Paris, Nov. 19, 1868: "I avoid mixing the Paris Convent and the order of Mount Carmel with these matters." Let me say to you, my dear father, that this is an illusion. You are a monk, and bound to your superiors by solemn vows. We have to answer for you before God and man, and consequently have to take the same measures in your regard as in that of other monks, when your conduct is prejudicial to your soul and our order.

Already, in France, Belgium, and even here, some of the bishops, clergy, and faithful are blaming the Superiors of our order for not taking certain measures in your regard, and it is concluded that there is no authority in our congregation, or that it shares in your opinions or course of action. I can, therefore, no longer tolerate your continuing to compromise the entire order by your speeches or writings, no more than I can tolerate our holy habit appearing at meetings that are not in harmony with our profession of Barefooted Carmelites. Therefore, in the interest of your soul and of our holy order, I order you formerly, by this present, not in the future to print any letters or speech; to speak outside the churches; to be present at the Chambers; to take part in the Peace League, or any other meeting which has not an exclusively Catholic and religious object. I hope you will obey with docility and even with love.

BROTHER DOMINIQUE, of St. Joseph.

This letter brought out a reply from Father HYACINTHE, dated Paris, Sept. 20, 1869, addressed to his superior, in which he complains that he is placed under restraint in the exercise of his preaching; that he is required "to speak a language or to maintain a silence which would be no longer an entire and loyal expression of my conscience," and that he can "no longer ascend the pulpit of Notre Dame to use a language perverted by dictation or mutilated by reticence." In the same letter he announces as follows:

"I quit the convent I inhabit, and which, under the new circumstances made for me, becomes to me a prison of the soul. In thus acting I am not unfaithful to my vows; I promised monastic obedience, but within the limits of the integrity of my conscience, of the dignity of my person and of my ministry. I promised under the benefit of that superior law of justice and of royal liberty, which is, according to the Apostle of St. James, the proper law of the Christian. It was the most perfect practice of this holy liberty that I came to ask of the cloister, now more than ten years ago, in the glow of an enthusiasm pure from all human calculations, I dare not add free from every youthful illusion. If, in exchange for my sacrifices, to-day I am offered chains, it is not only my right, but my duty to reject them."

He then protests "before the Holy Father, and before the Council, as a Christian, and as a priest, against those doctrines and practices which are called Roman, but which are not Christian, and which by their encroachments, ever more audacious and more fatal, tend to change the constitution of the Church, the substance as well as the form of its teaching, and even the spirit of its piety."

This statement of the case by the reverend Father is, however, combated by the Superior-General of the Carmelites, who disavows any attempt or desire on his part to dictate to HYACINTHE with regard to his preaching, and avers that his only object is to compel the Père to confine his discourses to matters that are "purely Catholic and religious," and that they must be delivered in the churches. He then announces that if the Father quits his monastery and the dress of his Order without authority, he is considered as having severed his connection with the Church, and is liable to canonical penalties. He orders him back to his monastery, and reminds him that if he does not return within ten days he will remain under the censure described. The full text of the letter is as follows:

ROME, Sept. 26.

REVEREND FATHER:—Your letter of the 20th only reached me yesterday. You will easily imagine how deeply it afflicted me, and with what bitterness it filled my soul. I was far from expecting you to fall to such a depth. Therefore my heart bleeds with grief, and is filled with an immense pity for you, and I raise my humble supplications to the God of all Mercies that he may enlighten you, touch you, and lead you back from that deplorable and fatal path on which you have entered. It is very true, my reverend father, that during the last five years, in spite of my personal opinions, which are in general contrary to yours on many religious questions, as I have more than once expressed to you; in spite of the counsels I have given to you, and occasional reproaches to your preachings, and to which, excepting in the case of your Lent sermons at Rome, you paid but little attention, so long as you did not openly depart from the limits imposed by Christian prudence on a priest, and especially on a monk, I always manifested toward you sentiments of esteem and friendship, and encouraged you in your preachings. But if that is true, so also is it that from the moment in which I perceived that you were beginning to go beyond those limits, I was forced to begin on my side to express to you my fears, and to mark to you my dissatisfaction. You must remember, my reverend father, that I did so especially last year about the month of October, when passing through France, relative to a letter addressed by you to a club in Paris. I then explained to you what annoyance that writing had caused me. Your letters published in Italy were also very painful to me, and also drew on you from me observations and reproaches when you last visited Rome. Lastly, your presence and speech at the *Ligue de la Paix* filled up the measure of my apprehensions and my grief, and forced me to write to you the letter of the 22d of July last, by which I formally ordered you in future not to print any letter or speech, to speak in public elsewhere than in the churches, to be present in the Chambers, or to take part in the *Ligue de la Paix* or any other meetings the object of which was not exclusively Catholic and religious. My prohibition, as you see, did not in the least refer to your sermons in the pulpit. On the contrary, I desired you in future to devote solely and entirely your talents and your eloquence to teachings in the Church. Consequently it was with painful surprise that I read in your letter that "you could not reascend the pulpit at Notre Dame with language perverted by dictation or mutilated by reticence." You must be aware, reverend father, that I have never forbidden you to preach, that I have never given you any order or imposed any restriction on your teachings. I only took the liberty of giving to you some counsels, and of addressing to you some observations, especially on the subject of your last lectures, as in my quality of Superior it was my right and my duty to do. You were, consequently as free to continue your preachings at Paris or elsewhere as in preceding years, before my letter of the 22d July last, and if you have resolved not to reappear in the pulpit of Notre Dame de Paris, it is voluntarily and of your own free will, and not by virtue of measures adopted by me toward you. Your letter of the 20th announces to me that you are about to leave your monastery in Paris. I learn, indeed, by the journals and by private letters that you have already left it, and have cast off your gown without any ecclesiastical authorization. If the fact is unfortunately true, I would remark to you, my reverend father, that the monk who quits his monastery and the dress of his order without the regular permission from the competent authority, is considered as a deserter and is consequently liable to the canonical penalties mentioned in Cap. *Periculoso*. The punishment is, as you are aware, the greater excommunication, *latæ sententiæ*; and, according to our rules, confirmed by the Holy See, part iii., chap. XXXV., No. 12, those who leave the community without authorization incur the greater excommunication *ipso facto* and the note of infamy. *Qui a congregationes recedunt præter apostasiam, ipso facto excommunicationem et infamiæ notam incurrunt.* As your Superior, and in accordance with the prescriptions of the Apostolic decrees, which order me to employ even censure to bring you back to the bosom of the order you have so deplorably abandoned, I am under the necessity of calling on you to return to the monastery in Paris which you have quitted within ten days from the date of the present letter, observing to you that if you do not obey this order within the time stated, you will be deprived canonically of all the charges you hold in the Order of Barefooted Carmelite Monks, and will remain under the censure established by the common law and by our rules. May you, my reverend father, listen to our voice and to the cry of your conscience; may you promptly and seriously descend within yourself, to the depth of your fall, and by a heroic resolution manfully recover yourself, repair the great scandal you have caused, and by that means console the Church, your mother, you have so much afflicted. That is the most sincere and ardent desire of my heart; it is also that which your afflicted friends, and myself, your father, ask with all the fervor of our souls of God Almighty—of God, so full of mercy and goodness.

BROTHER DOMINIQUE, of St. Joseph.

A Letter of Sympathy from L'Abbe Michon.

That Father HYACINTHE has sympathisers in the stand he has taken, among the clergy in France, is very evident. The following letter was lately addressed to him by L'Abbé MICHON, a prominent French priest:

MY DEAR AND ILLUSTRIOUS BROTHER: The day on which I wrote to you expressing my warm sympathy for your courage in maintaining in your person the liberty of the Word of the Evangelists against the pretensions of the Superior of your order as to what you ought to support or not to support in the pulpit of Notre Dame, I was far from foreseeing that this act, which does you honor, would be the subject of such violent attacks from the religious Press.

You must expect obloquy; it is the portion of liberty in the world. You have, in truth, raised a tempest; it is the logic of passions, and these are implacable. I do not hope that I can bring back to a true notion of this subject the fanatics who stamp you as a renegade, as bad as LUTHER, as least as bad as LAMENNAIS. We must leave such men to the shame of their profession. But we have amongst us the clergy good men, with honorable and loyal natures, whom this furious clamor has arrayed against us. These men can be brought back to the truth.

I shall never forget what the good Cardinal—one of the most intelligent and moderate archbishops—said to me many a time: "What a fault have we committed in the case of LAMENNAIS! They have irritated him; they have driven him to extremes. The evil which his fall has caused could have been easily avoided!"

I should have never thought that I should have to apply to Father HYACINTHE this judgment, so full of wisdom. You must have a powerful faith—a Christian courage—to resist martyrdom; not to be disturbed by the fury of those agents of insult who think they admirably serve the holy cause by crushing under foot the men who tread in the priesthood the slippery path of defection. As regards the men who can judge your conduct with indifference, these present the meritorious side of the question which your action has created. And this I would wish them to understand. When a priest is at once, as you are, a religious of an order and a preacher, there is a double authority, to which he is subject. As a religious, he is beholden to the Bishop of the diocese in which he exercises his sacred office. The Bishop has no authority to direct him in his monastic life; his superior cannot command him in his apostolic ministry.

The doctrines of the conferences of Notre Dame are dependent on the Archbishop of Paris; and when at the end of a station, the Archbishop, ascending the pulpit, in his turn ratifies the doctrines which have been adduced by the preacher, the latter, the humble interpreter of the Bishop, and his simple vicar, retires; the Bishop alone is responsible before the Church.

These are very simple ideas. Your superior has no longer to say to you: "You have preached in such and such a manner; I wish that you would not sustain such theories any longer—that you should renounce such tendencies." If he did that, he is guilty of usurpation in the order of the hierarchy. A Bishop is higher than the Superior of an order.

You have, then, by your courageous protest maintained the liberty of the preacher and the rights of the Episcopal hierarchy. In that regard you have been eminently Catholic; and I doubt not that Rome, which has the ancient character of weighing these things maturely, does not understand the question in the true point of view. If you are wrong in this act which I have so much praised, it must be asserted that the mission which is given to us in the pulpit does not depend any longer on the Episcopal hierarchy, but on the conventual authority. To tell you my mind freely, I do not think that the fathers of the forthcoming Council will approve of this upsetting of the hierarchical order in the Church.

Your violent lenemies have guarded themselves against running foul of this serious aspect of the question, and the writers of the independent Press are not sufficiently acquainted with ecclesiastical matters to have understood your position. They have seen nothing but a monk throwing off his frock, and enthusiasts have taken advantage of the petty occasion to say, "Come, make another step in advance; come to us—come to the advocates of free thought."

You have to thank them for this attention. They are, without any doubt, very honorable men in the diocese of M. SAINTE BEUVE. But a simple conflict in which you assume your liberty by going out of the cloister to you would seem to it in leaving the parochial ministry for the cloister, is not an event of such gravity that your faith should be pledged in whatever might be, and that you would have to cast it to the winds with your cloth, to take refuge against persecution in the shelter in which LAMENNAIS found rest.

When the excitement first aroused by your letter shall have subsided, men of calm and sober minds will return to your opinions. You will not, however, bring back your enemies—they have been so happy, from the fervent exclamation which closes your letter, to see in the warm appeal to the Sovereign Pontiff, to all future councils and to Christ himself, the proud revolt of the monk. They have not reflected that to appeal to the Pope is to recognize the Pope; that to appeal to councils and to Christ is to believe in the authority of councils and to place one's self under the safeguard of the Church and of the Divine Founder. In the Diocese of M. SAINTE BEUVE I do not know whether they take such precautions.

But when, even under the first impression of your profound concern, some expressions in your letter would have had all the theological rigor which could be desired, that did not cause a rupture. That cruel phrase, "The fall of Father HYACINTHE," which I have read in many of the religious papers, is a base calumny and a remarkable misrepresentation. I am glad to be able to protest, in my humble person, against dangerous violence. We gain nothing in the Church in drawing up our own soldiers against us. It has been said, LUTHER, CALVIN, LAMENNAIS have passed away, and the Church remains. Yes! but two-thirds of Europe and the New World are Protestant. Yes! but since the deplorable defection of LAMENNAIS, the Church of free thought has assumed among the educated classes a vast development.

Foolish, indeed, are those who do not see these things; I have the good fortune to see them, and I express my feelings. This insane desire to make heretics and apostates at all hazard, and at the least cause, is, unhappily, not new among us. It has, however, assumed greater intensity in our age. I thank God that I am free from this folly.

This, then, my dear and illustrious brother, however little may be my power in the Church, is the reason I have resolved to divest myself with Christian joy of participation in the calumnies, the injuries, the baseness and the cowardice which overwhelm you.

I know that there are among the clergy men who have the same calm and impartial judgment regarding the matter, but who have not pens with which to declare their thoughts as I have declared mine.

In conclusion, were I to be alone in regarding your initiative in favor of liberty honorable, courageous and just, I would do so.

Accept, my dear and worthy brother, the expression of my most devoted sentiments.

Your very humble servant,

L'ABBE J. H. MICHON.

MONTANSIEU, Oct. 3, 1869.

PERE HYACINTHE AT HOME.

His Medallion by Vinnie Ream, the Artist—Interview with the Times' Correspondent.

Our Paris correspondent, in a letter dated Oct. 7, speaks as follows:

"I informed you in a recent letter that Miss REAM was occupied in modeling a bust, or rather a medallion, of the celebrated Carmelite preacher. On calling at her house the other day, she informed me that she had an appointment with him at 4 o'clock the same afternoon, to show him the model in the clay, and asked me to accompany her. Pleased to have an opportunity of forming the acquaintance of a man who seems destined to exercise an important influence on the religious movements of the present century, I at once assented, and jumping into a cab, we drove to the ex-friar's residence in the Boulevard de Neuilly. On reaching it we were cordially received by his two sisters, who were previously known to Miss REAM. One of them had been a nun under vows in a convent, but had left it, as she informed me, on account of her health. She bears a striking resemblance to her brother, both in features and manners, and talks a little English. The elder sister is the wife of an officer in the army, and is a most agreeable woman. They both seemed to take great interest in the industrious little American artist, and hugged and kissed her repeatedly. After a brief interval the brother came in. I had expected to see him in his monk's costume, though he has quitted his convent for the present, and was surprised to see enter the room a portly, handsome man, under the middle height, dressed in a plain suit of black, without anything of the clerical cut, and looking more like a notary or an *avoué* than a priest. His features, though prominent, are delicately chiselled, the nose and mouth being perfect in their outlines, and the skin, though softly rounded, and tending toward a double formation, being expressive of firmness. The eyes are clear, soft and penetrating, and are shaded by long, dark eyelashes. I have rarely seen a face which exercises upon one such an immediate power of fascination. The friar's manner corresponds with his personal characteristics. It is kindly genial, and divested of all austerity. He is as ready with a pleasantry as he is prompt to appreciate one, and in witnessing his reception of the little artist, one of the most *naïve* and enthusiastic of American girls, I could not but admire the simplicity and large benevolence of his nature.

On the medallion being uncovered he looked at it attentively for some moments, and then, to my great surprise, for the likeness to most people would have appeared excellent, he indicated two or three defects which had at once struck me in comparing it with the living model. They were but trifles, but they had the effect of giving him a somewhat older appearance than he really has. How he could so promptly indicate the weak points of the likeness was a matter of astonishment to me, seeing that few people have the faculty of correcting these errors of resemblance, more particularly in their own faces. Miss REAM laughed and said that he had just afforded her the excuse which she had wanted of making him sit again for a few minutes. He at once complied, and a few touches on the wet clay soon effected the alterations that were needed. On looking at it again the Père expressed himself greatly pleased with the work, and enchanted the little sculptress by predicting a brilliant future for her. I said to him:

"I trust we shall some day see you in America, in order that you may have the gratification of witnessing the realization of your prophecy."

"It is not improbable that I shall visit you," was his reply. "I am applying myself to learn English, and shall, no doubt, want to turn it to account. I have the greatest possible desire to visit the United States."

The conversation then turned on his recent correspondence with his ecclesiastical superiors. He said but little on the subject, but that little impressed me with the conviction that he was quite satisfied with the correctness of the course he had pursued. He expressed his desire to avoid any further controversy in the newspapers if they would let him do so. I asked him if he were going to Rome to be present at the sittings of the Ecumenical Council. He replied that circumstances would decide his movements, but that he had come to no determination as yet upon the subject. We then took our leave.

It is stated that the Bishop of Orleans had an interview with him on Sunday last, and that they were closeted for several hours together. Nothing has transpired of what passed between them. The Ultramontane Party are exceedingly anxious to win back this stray shepherd to the fold, but I question if they will succeed. Père HYACINTHE'S political sentiments are so violently at war with the doctrines of the *Syllabus*, that it will be impossible to reconcile them. He is one of the enlightened ecclesiastics who think that religious and political progress should go hand in hand together, and those who are at the head of the present reactionary movement in the Church will find him among the most intractable of the recalcitrants."

What Hyacinthe Said in 1862.

It would appear that Father HYACINTHE'S liberal opinions are not the growth of yesterday, if the foreign journals are to be believed. The *Pall Mall Gazette* narrates the following:

"It was in the year 1862 that Father HYACINTHE, on the invitation of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, for the first time ascended the pulpit of the Church of St. Nizier, at Lyons, as substitute for Father HERMANN, who enjoyed considerable fame as a preacher, but was then attacked by illness. Father HYACINTHE confined himself at first entirely within the limits of the instructions given him by his superiors; the commencement of his discourse was cold and unimpassioned, and failed to excite any enthusiasm in his audience; suddenly, however, he followed his own inspiration, and uttered an eloquent apostrophe on the want of brotherly love in the present assembly and in the Church, and on the universal selfishness which prevailed in its place. This latter portion of his discourse caused no little surprise, and was the subject of much comment. On a second sermon he announced quite plainly a preference for morality over dogma. 'I have wandered over the world,' he said, 'and have everywhere found only germs of intelligence, and atoms of understanding. I have entered the cloister and have there only met with abortive saints.' The Archbishop of Lyons, Cardinal BONALD, heard this sermon preached, and was highly offended at it. In the first burst of his indignation he sent for Father HYACINTHE and forbade him to preach in any church of his diocese. The urgent representations of the highest society in Lyons induced him to withdraw this prohibition. He again sent for Father HYACINTHE, and in a mild and uncommonly forbearing manner put before him the harm he would do to the Church if he went on with his violent attacks upon it. Father HYACINTHE could not resist this friendly address, and promised to control himself in future. It was not until lately that he found himself unable to keep this promise any longer."

What Will the Pope Do with Father Hyacinthe?

This question is being very generally asked. The Rome correspondent of the Paris *Debats*, writing under date of Sept. 30, says:

The letter of Father HYACINTHE has created as great a sensation here as in Paris. The Government had at first thought of withdrawing this document from the curiosity of the public by having recourse to the ordinary methods of suppression of telegrams, confiscation of papers, &c.; but in a few hours all the world was cognisant of the cry of grief wrung from the conscience of Father HYACINTHE; there was nothing more left to conceal, and the distribution of the authorized journals took place in the usual manner. The Roman ones have kept, and still preserve, on the subject of this grave incident, an absolute silence, which may perhaps be the consequence of orders received. Nobody yet knows what resolution the Pope will take. A few weeks ago he was said to be inclined to reconciliation, but the extreme Ultramontane Party have since lined with energy all their means of influencing the mind and conscience of the Holy Father, and PIUS IX. is more than ever inclined to intrench himself in the principles of the Syllabus. Nevertheless, the protest of Father HYACINTHE is not an isolated fact. It was preceded by the address of the Catholics of Coblentz to the Bishop of Treves, fortified by the adhesion of Count DE MONTALEMBERT; then came the manifesto of the Episcopal meeting at Fulda; lastly the remarkable work of Mgr. MARET, Bishop of Sura, made its appearance. All these documents, more or less emphatic, express the same sentiments, and a belief prevails here that they may exercise a salutary influence on the dispositions of the Pope and the resolutions of the Council."

SKETCH OF FATHER HYACINTHE

His Style of Preaching—Impressions of a Listener.

CHARLES LOYSON HYACINTHE was born at Orleans, France, in 1821. On arriving at a proper age he was sent to the University at Pau, where he completed his education. After having finished his theological studies he was, in 1853, ordained a priest, and for a while officiated in the pariah of St. Sulpice. Afterward he taught philosophy and theology in the Catholic universities of Avignon and Nantes. He subsequently entered the convent of the Barefooted Carmelite Friars, at Lyons, and became a member of that Order, in connection with which he remained until the 20th of September last, when he formally left it, as appears by his letter, above given. His eloquence as a preacher in Lyons soon began to attract attention, and crowds flocked to hear him. During the Advent (or Ante-Christmas) season of 1863, he preached in Bordeaux, and in the Lenten season of 1864 at Perigueux. In 1864 he was called by the Archbishop of Paris to preach in the Church of the Madeleine, with which request he complied, and subsequently he preached a course of Advent sermons in the Cathedral of Notre Dame. It was this series of discourses that gave him the brilliant reputation he now enjoys. The beauty of his eloquence and the boldness of his utterances attracted universal attention, and whenever he held forth thousands of the most learned and intellectual of the Parisians, as well as strangers, crowded into the great Cathedral to listen to his sermons. Some idea of his power as a preacher may be formed from the following graphic sketch written by one of his hearers, a Protestant gentleman, in 1867. The sermon here alluded to was delivered in the Notre Dame Cathedral during the Lenten season:

"But now the tall Swiss halberdier, making a passage along the aisle, announces the approach of Père HYACINTHE, and instantly this whole sea of faces is turned toward him, with an expression of sympathy so intense as seemed enough to electrify one who came in all simplicity and sincerity to bring to them the words of life. He followed slowly, with his eyes cast down, his face pale, and, mounting the steps of the pulpit, he knelt down and buried his face in silent prayer. Then rising, he stood, with erect and majestic form, and for some moments regarded in silence those to whom he was to speak, while a deep sigh involuntarily escaped from his large chest.

Although I was already under the magnetism of this extraordinary man, my eye, as an artist, took in all the surroundings of the scene. In scenic effect nothing could exceed the beauty of the tableau—the dark back ground of the pulpit, in ancient carved oak; the form of the preacher, rendered more striking by the robe of his Order, (he is a Carmelite monk, and wears a long serge gown, with only sandals on his feet,) with his white cowl thrown back upon his shoulder, his head shaven so as to leave only a chaplet of hair upon his brow, while the light from above fell upon his bare head, and his countenance, so sad and beautiful, yet responding with quick sympathy to all the regards turned toward him. Surely, if he had studied all this *mise en scene*, he is a master in the art.

He began to speak, and from that moment I wished to believe in the sincerity, in the piety, in the Christian faith of this man—for if he is not all that, he profanes the most beautiful gifts of Providence. Never did a voice more sympathetic strike my ear; never did art more perfect captivate and control the human heart.

He announced his text, first in Latin and then in French. It was in Ecclesiastes—a warning to diligence and activity, which he applied to stimulate men in the work of salvation, repeating with emphasis: 'Agonize for your faith; combat for your soul!' He described the agony of Christ that he might hold Him up as an example. As it is the season of Lent, all thoughts are supposed to converge toward that central theme, and all motives to radiate from the Great Sufferer. He depicted the scenes of the betrayiour of the world, and the drops of blood falling to the ground, and the last scene on the cross. During this description all was hushed and still. The vast cathedral seemed to wear a deeper gloom, as if in sympathy with the darkness which was described; and when he repeated our Saviour's words, 'My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?' it seemed as if every heart shuddered at the cry.

As Christ suffered and agonized for man's salvation, so should man himself struggle and suffer unto death, that he may be saved—there was his theme. But how do men carry on this spiritual war? Here the preacher turned from the Divine Sufferer to the world which He came to redeem—a world full of sorrow and sin. Instantly we were in the midst of the nineteenth century—with examples of guilt which all could recognize. He drew his pictures from actual life, portraying the tempter and the tempted; and in his charges of selfishness and crime he seemed as if he would array all men at the bar of Divine justice. He did not spare any class or profession—not even his own—but drew a fearful picture of the unworthy priest.

"It is not by hypocrisy," he said, "that the bad priest dishonors his ministry. Hypocrisy is a thing un'gard and base, soon unmasked, which cannot long deceive any one; but it is by that cold, cruel Pharisaism, which puts the letter in place of the spirit, the dogma in place of charity, in a religion which is all love. It is not with hands hard and cold that the priest must touch the wounds and sores of humanity, but as a mother, in her love for her children, covers the plague spots which mark the outbreaking of revolting disease. It is with burning lips that he is to suck the poison from the very blood of the death-smitten; it is with tears of charity and of tenderness that he is to wash and to purify the sinful soul!" As he said this there was in his voice, and in the whole expression of his sad and beautiful countenance, something of the tenderness of a father. He seemed to yearn toward those who listened to him with an irresistible attraction, and with one of his electrifying gestures he threw open his arms as if he would take upon his own heart the griefs and the remorse of every troubled spirit.

I give you but a faint outline of his sermon, though it seemed that every word was engraven on my memory. But merely to repeat his arguments and illustrations could give you no impression of his power, for it lay in the man—in his eye, his gesture and his voice. In true eloquence there is something which escapes analysis—a power beyond words—a magnetism *vibrante et subtile* which penetrates, like lightning, which cannot be described, but which is only felt as the intensest action of the human soul. To make you understand its effect, I must paint for you that countenance so mobile, now grave and stern, and now wearing a look of ineffable tenderness. His gestures were full of energy and animation. There was intense life in every limb and every motion. Now he appeared as if he were the accuser of his hearers, flashing the light of conscience on every deed of guilt. At such a moment you might believe that you heard another Savonarola thundering against the vices of the age. Then suddenly his tone changed, and his manner became tender and almost caressing, as if he would draw the multitude to the feet of Him whose agony he described.

Even in recalling this marvelous preaching it seems to me that there is in it something of the senses as well as of the spirit. I will not use the word sensual, for it would not express my thought, nor be just to the preacher. But there is an element of passionate emotion which is so marked in the writings of SAINT THERESA and Mme. GUYON—a mingling of human with Divine love, the overflowing of a heart yearning for affection, but which, shut up from all domestic ties, pours itself out in a love for all mankind. But what a fascination in this eloquence inspired by the most passionate love to God and to men!

A Public Reception to be Offered by the Evangel

The Auburn Daily Advertiser, Friday, October 19, 1860

WALL-STREET.

The Gold Exchange Bank.

Report—Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the Treasurer of the New-York Gold Exchange was held yesterday, previous to which the report of the Treasurer was presented. The balance, April 1, 1860, was $85,752 98; the receipts amounted to $153,352 38; the expenditures were $19,339 81; the balance in the Treasury, April 1, 1860, was $134,012 57. The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

1—Hezekiah Bradford, 2—Wm. H. Aspinwall, 3—Wm. Curtis Noyes, 4—Wm. Whitlock, jr., 5—Wm. Nelson, 6—Wm. Orton, 7—Wm. Allen, 8—Wm. Wood, 9—Wm. Hall, 10—Wm. Hall, 11—Wm. Hall, 12—Wm. Hall, 13—Wm. Hall, 14—Wm. Hall, 15—Wm. Hall, 16—Wm. Hall, 17—Wm. Hall, 18—Wm. Hall, 19—Wm. Hall, 20—Wm. Hall, 21—Wm. Hall, 22—Wm. Hall, 23—Wm. Hall, 24—Wm. Hall, 25—Wm. Hall, 26—Wm. Hall, 27—Wm. Hall, 28—Wm. Hall, 29—Wm. Hall, 30—Wm. Hall, 31—Wm. Hall, 32—Wm. Hall, 33—Wm. Hall, 34—Wm. Hall, 35—Wm. Hall, 36—Wm. Hall, 37—Wm. Hall, 38—Wm. Hall, 39—Wm. Hall, 40—Wm. Hall, 41—Wm. Hall, 42—Wm. Hall, 43—Wm. Hall, 44—Wm. Hall, 45—Wm. Hall, 46—Wm. Hall, 47—Wm. Hall, 48—Wm. Hall, 49—Wm. Hall, 50—Wm. Hall, 51—Wm. Hall, 52—Wm. Hall, 53—Wm. Hall, 54—Wm. Hall, 55—Wm. Hall, 56—Wm. Hall, 57—Wm. Hall, 58—Wm. Hall, 59—Wm. Hall, 60—Wm. Hall, 61—Wm. Hall, 62—Wm. Hall, 63—Wm. Hall, 64—Wm. Hall, 65—Wm. Hall, 66—Wm. Hall, 67—Wm. Hall, 68—Wm. Hall, 69—Wm. Hall, 70—Wm. Hall, 71—Wm. Hall, 72—Wm. Hall, 73—Wm. Hall, 74—Wm. Hall, 75—Wm. Hall, 76—Wm. Hall, 77—Wm. Hall, 78—Wm. Hall, 79—Wm. Hall, 80—Wm. Hall, 81—Wm. Hall, 82—Wm. Hall, 83—Wm. Hall, 84—Wm. Hall, 85—Wm. Hall, 86—Wm. Hall, 87—Wm. Hall, 88—Wm. Hall, 89—Wm. Hall, 90—Wm. Hall, 91—Wm. Hall, 92—Wm. Hall, 93—Wm. Hall, 94—Wm. Hall, 95—Wm. Hall, 96—Wm. Hall, 97—Wm. Hall, 98—Wm. Hall, 99—Wm. Hall, 100—Wm. Hall.

A Boy Dangerously Wounded by Accident.

Last Day of a Pirate.

Last Friday morning JOHN A. DEVO, aged 15, an employe in the Cosmopolitan Hotel, in Chambers-street, was shot in the head by JAMES NOLAN, a porter in the same hotel. NOLAN resided with a relative, at 64 Anderson-street, Brooklyn. The shooting was entirely accidental. NOLAN is 18 years of age, and DEVO 15. NOLAN advanced to DEVO, while playing with the weapon, the muzzle pointed to-ward the boy, when suddenly the piece went off, the ball entering the boy's head just above the right eye, and penetrating beyond the reach of a probe. An Irish jury rendered a verdict of accidental homicide, and exonerated NOLAN, who had been arrested. The Coroner's jury, however, censured the military lines, and the position of the sentinel, who would not allow the boy to pass. The wounded boy was conveyed to the Tombs to await the result of his wound.

Charge of the Senate.

In accordance with a resolution of the Senate, the Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in relation to the charges against Senator FOSTER, of Putnam, has appointed the following Committee of Five to present such memorials, and examine such witnesses as may be necessary:

Messrs. Tyler, Chairman, Bockee, Bloodgood, Hoffman and Ward.

The Committee have appointed Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Clerk's office, in the City Hall, as the time and place for the first meeting of the Committee.

Issues of Law and Fact.

No.
25—Same vs. Smith, et al.
24—Hone vs. Hennen.
23—Same vs. Dewitt.

Surrogate's Court.

Before Hon. Alexander W. Bradford, Surrogate.

Will of Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Supreme Court—Chambers.

All the numbers on the General Calendar from No. 1 to No. 124 inclusive, on call, begins at 11 A. M.

Part II—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Calendar.

Motions.

Superior Court—Chambers.

Before Hon. Sanford E. Church, Chief Justice.

Motion for discharge of Wm. Hall, a debtor, on bail bond.

Court of Common Pleas.

Before Hon. Charles P. Daly, First Judge.

Motion for discharge of Wm. Hall, a debtor, on bail bond.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Before Judge Russell.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Judge Edmonds.

Court of Sessions.

Before Judge Dowling.

Marine Court.

Before Hon. Thomas C. Fields, Chief Justice.

Part I—Held by Fitzpatrick, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

No.
1522—Hyland vs. Sawyer.
1523—Hyland vs. Sawyer.
1524—Hyland vs. Sawyer.
1525—Hyland vs. Sawyer.
1526—Hyland vs. Sawyer.
1527—Hyland vs. Sawyer.
1528—Hyland vs. Sawyer.
1529—Hyland vs. Sawyer.
1530—Hyland vs. Sawyer.
1531—Hyland vs. Sawyer.
1532—Hyland vs. Sawyer.
1533—Hyland vs. Sawyer.
1534—Hyland vs. Sawyer.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR Seven per Cent.

SINKING FUND BONDS,

AMOUNTING TO

$1,500,000

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEB. 1, AND AUG. 1, IN NEW-YORK.

These Bonds are amply secured upon the Railway from New-York State line near Waverley to Lake Oneida, at Fair Haven, a part of which is completed, and the rest is under construction.

$2,000,000

Has been already expended on the works. It is a First Mortgage upon the entire Road, the Rolling Stock and Franchises of this First-Class Railway, which by the 1st of January will be in

Successful Operation for 70 Miles,

That Section from Owego to Auburn is one of the richest farming districts in Western New-York.

In addition to this the Bonds are also secured by a

SINKING FUND

Of 1 per cent. per annum from the net earnings of the Company to be placed in the hands of Trustees for accumulation and for the liquidation of the debt thus created.

The avails of the Bonds now offered for sale will be devoted to the construction of the Road from Owego to the State line, to the completion of the Road from Auburn north to Lake Ontario, to the erection of necessary buildings, and to the purchase of additional Rolling Stock for the proper equipment of the Road.

The Avails of the Bonds will be Ample to Complete and Thoroughly Equip the Entire Line.

THE BONDS HAVE

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

From Aug. 1, 1869, and will pay

SEVEN PER CENT.

Semi-annually, on Feb. 1 and Aug. 1.

FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE LOAN HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED.

The undersigned now offer the balance of

$1,100,000

At 87½ and Accrued Interest.

At their present price they will pay nearly NINE PER CENT.

Pamphlets and maps, giving full information, will be sent on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds,

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT. CITY AND town bonds, in State of Illinois; first-class securities, of undoubted character, below par. Also, New-York City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gashght stocks, and a large variety of other stocks and bonds for profitable investments, at low rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the United Kingdom of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE.

The following bonds were stolen from the safe of this Company on the morning of the 9th inst.: 9 Hudson River R. R. 1st Mortgage Bonds for $1,000 each, reg.; 1 U. S. 6-20 of '66, No. 4,405, for $10,000, reg.; 4 U. S. 5-20s for $5,000 each, reg.; 1 U. S. Currency Bond for $5,000, reg.; 2 N. Y. Bounty Bonds for $1,000 each, reg.; 1 U. S. 6 of '81, No. 8,761, for $5,000, reg.; 1 U. S. 5 of '81, No. 23,282, for $1,000, reg.; 7 City of Poughkeepsie Bounty Bonds, Nos. 44 to 50 inclusive, for $1,000 each; 1 U. S. 5-20 for $500, coupon; 4 U. S. 6s of '81, for $1,000 each, coupons. The above securities belong to this Company, and the following to other parties: 2 U. S. 6s of '81, for $1,000 each, coupons; 1 U. S. 6s of '81, for $100 each, coupons; 7 U. S. 6s of '81, Nos. 3,052, 4,227, 4,228, 9,975, 16,633, 18,180 and 19,839, for $100 each, coupons; 2 U. S. 6s of '81, Nos. 604, 2,922, for $50 each, coupons; 1 U. S. 5-20 of '68, Nos. 1,314, 1,319 and 1,325, for $100 each, coupons.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating any or either of the foregoing securities.

L. G. DODGE, Secretary of the
Dutchess County Mutual Insurance Co.
POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 9, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Please to take notice that a meeting of the stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 470 West 30th-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the first day of November A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., to which meeting will be submitted an agreement entered into between the Directors of said Company and those of the New-York Central Railroad Company, for the consolidation of said companies and railroads, and vote by ballot in relation thereto, for the adoption or rejection of the same. By order of the Board of Directors.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Oct. 16, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the 1st inst., free of tax, on the Preferred Stock of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company, bearing interest from Oct. 1, 1869, payable at the American Exchange National Bank on the 27th inst.

The scrip, in sums of one thousand dollars, may be presented to L. Jones, No. 63 Pine-st., Room No. 14, for conversion into said bonds.

F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on that day by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the new Court-house.

The transfer books will be closed Friday, Oct. 1, 1869.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1869.

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RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1869.

FINANCIAL.

$698 25 in Gold

Is realized yearly from an investment of $10,000 currency in CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, while only $675 are derived from $10,000 invested in Government 6s. $2,500,000 FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS, 40 years to run, on 140 miles of road, or LESS THAN $18,000 PER MILE.

It runs through the richest lands of Illinois, along the line of Indiana, and from which the local business, bound to this road, is estimated to net $723,000, or nearly THREE TIMES what is required for interest and sinking fund on the WHOLE ISSUE. It is the SHORTEST LINE FROM CHICAGO, via Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville and Nashville to New-Orleans, &c., AND opens to the Chicago market rich ORE AND COAL BEDS, sufficient in themselves to insure large earnings. It also brings the Brazil Coal Mines nearer to Chicago by 90 MILES THAN ANY other line. Total cost of construction and equipment estimated at $4,800,000. $2,100,000 of stock subscribed, which pays for right of way, grading, bridging, &c. WHOLE AMOUNT OF IRON ALREADY OBTAINED. From Chicago to Momence, 56 MILES, NOW OPEN TO BUSINESS.

ADHERING TO OUR POSITIVE RULE NEVER TO OFFER ANYTHING FOR SALE WHICH WE DO NOT OF OURSELVES BELIEVE TO BE GOOD, WE ADD THAT WE HAVE PERSONALLY EXAMINED THIS ENTIRE LINE OF ROAD, FINISHED AND PROJECTED, AS WELL AS THE COUNTRY THROUGH WHICH IT RUNS, ITS FULL CHARACTER AND CAPACITY FOR VERIFYING THE FOREGOING STATEMENTS, AND THE RESULT IS, WE OFFER THESE BONDS WITH ENTIRE CONFIDENCE IN THEIR VALUE AND SOUNDNESS.

PAMPHLETS IN MORE COMPLETE DETAIL, WITH MAPS, CAN BE HAD OF US.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
MERCHANTS,
No. 54 Cliff-st., New-York,
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THESE BONDS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 9th day of October, 1869:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,404,122 41
Overdrafts		1,694 31
United States bonds to secure circulation		220,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits		
United States bonds and securities on hand		94,250 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages		210,471 49
Due from receiving and reserve agents		33,945 04
Due from other national banks		
Due from other banks and bankers		
Banking house		44,120 04
Other real estate		
Furniture and fixtures		
Current expenses		17,173 79
Taxes paid		9,871 11
Premiums		6,633 80
Cash items (including stamps)		10,276 16
Exchanges for Clearing House		71,060 96
Bills of other national banks		13,911 00
Bills of State banks		733 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)		4,964 64
Specie, viz., coin	$7,717 04	
Gold Treasury notes	19,700 00	27,417 04
Gold checks on other banks		
Legal-tender notes		238,546 00
Three per cent. certificates		90,000 00
Total		$2,500,324 29

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$600,000 00
Surplus fund	300,000 00
Discount	22,533 55
Exchange	
Interest	47,314 68
Profit and loss	35,071 19
National bank circulation outstanding	195,720 00
State bank circulation outstanding	16,625 00
Individual deposits	1,184,226 50
Certified checks	48,264 21
Cashier's check outstanding	294 53
United States deposits	
Deposits of United States disbursing offices	
Due to national banks	8,638 78
Due to other banks and bankers	41,563 55
Notes and bills rediscounted	
Bills payable	
Total	$2,500,324 29

I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: Sworn to and subscribed before me, 15th day of October, 1869. FERNANDO BALTES,
Notary Public New-York County.

Correct—Attest:
ISAAC WALTON,
D. B. KEELER,
S. T. BROWN,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, in New-York City, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 9th day of October, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,350,411 50
Commercial paper	$1,712,214 33	
Do. on other stocks and securities	496,100 00	
Other suspended and overdue paper	27,096 14	
Indebtedness of directors	153,001 03	
		50 01
Overdrafts		
United States bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits		200,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand		1,071,900 00
Other stocks		1,241,693 75
Due from other national banks		316,772 39
Due from other banks and bankers		3,165 76
Banking house		175,000 00
Current expenses		13,267 26
Cash items (including stamps)		109,594 77
Exchanges for Clearing House		540,210 16
Bills of other national banks		46,475 00
Specie, viz.: Coin	$2,000 00	
Gold Treasury notes	69,988 98	
Checks on other banks payable in gold	1,000 00	$72,988 98
Legal-tender notes		212,257 04
Three per cent. certificates		1,100,000 00
Total		$8,493,744 67

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000 00
Premium account		233,289 28
Interest	$55,701 44	
Profit and loss	1,328,294 59—	$1,383,996 03
Circulating notes received from Comptroller		900,000 00
State bank circulation outstanding		7,600 00
Individual deposits	$4,702,421 34	
Certified checks	20,578 10	
		$4,231,999 44
Cashier's checks outstanding		16,460 11
United States deposits		215,425 46
Due to national banks (as per schedule)		
Due to other banks and bankers (as per schedule)		2,980 35
Dividends unpaid		224 00
Total		$8,493,744 67

I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the National Broadway Bank, New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 18th day of October, 1869. FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON,
Notary Public, New-York.

Correct—Attest:
F. A. PALMER,
F. P. SCHOALS,
CHAS. BURKHALTER.
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK at the close of business Oct. 9, 1869:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$609,872 83
United States bonds to secure circulation		265,000 00
Due from other national banks		14,214 28
Banking house		60,000 00
Current expenses		6,534 28
Taxes paid		2,955 97
Premiums		32,650 00
Cash items (including stamps)		9,469 19
Exchanges for Clearing House		74,476 23
Bills of other national banks		9,119 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)		7,616 29
Specie viz.: Coin		3,062 37
Gold Treasury notes		2,500 00
Legal-tender notes		189,153 00
Total		$1,315,582 24

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$250,000 00
Surplus fund	25,000 00
Discount	10,715 89
Interest	4,628 39
Profit and loss	26,952 31
National bank circulation outstanding	236,000 00
Individual deposits	464,009 42
Uncollected checks	74,476 23
Total	$1,315,582 24

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier of the Eighth National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of October, 1869. JOHN FOWLER, Jr.,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
UNION ADAMS,
THOS. McLELLAND,
WM. H. KIPP,
} Directors.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE sinking fund bonds of the Company have this day designated the following for redemption: Nos. 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 801, 810 of $1,000 each, and Nos. 4, 37, 38 and 71 of $500 each. The bonds, with accrued interest, will be paid at this office on presentation. Interest will cease after the 1st of November next.

J. R. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

GOLD COIN BONDS OF ROCHESTER City Water Works Company, First Mortgage, a choice security as a long investment, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Bank, Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Union Pacific RAILROAD CO.

INTEREST SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD.

Since the opening of the Pacific Railroad, May 10, its earnings have been at the rate of about EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS PER YEAR. The earnings for September were

$762,177 43.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company amount to $28,848,000, and the interest liability to $1,728,000 gold, or about $2,234,096 in currency. It will be noticed that the present earnings provide an ample fund for the payment of this interest and leave a large surplus.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS

To the amount of Ten Million Dollars, were issued to obtain means to finish the road, and are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the entire Land Grant of the Company, amounting to 13,824,000 acres. The sales of land were opened in Omaha July 27, and average at the rate of $200,000 per month.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS ARE RECEIVED in payment for all the Company's lands, at par, and the demand from actual settlers will give them a certain market. They run twenty years, and pay seven per cent. interest in currency.

Although the Company have disposed of all their bonds, yet, as they are offered in market, we continue to fill orders at the current rates.

We have no hesitation in recommending both the First Mortgage and the Land Grant Bonds as a very valuable and perfectly safe investment.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers,
NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

$500,000

First Mortgage 20-Year

7 PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

Principal and Interest payable in New-York.

These Bonds were authorized by special act of Assembly of South Carolina, March 2, 1869, and are secured by a first mortgage on the road, including its outfit and equipment. The Trustees are James Robb of New-York, William Aiken and George W. Williams of South Carolina.

This road is 105 miles in length, connecting the cities of Savannah and Charleston, and is an important link of through travel from the North to Georgia, Florida and the Gulf States. Eighty miles of the line are already in operation, and the whole road will be in complete running order by the first of December.

This loan is at the rate of only $5,000 per mile, which is less than the cost of the iron, and is a first-class security in every respect.

These Bonds are offered for the present at

EIGHTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

CONDICT, JENNINGS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPALLOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business

JAY COOKE & CO.

SMALL BILLS

BOUGHT AND SOLD

BY

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

BANKERS, NO. 28 WALL-ST.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

MACOUPIN COUNTY

TEN PER CENT. BONDS,

ROWES & MACY,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a Court House, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. Coupons payable semi-annually in New-York. These bonds are considered first-class, and very desirable for investors.

A. V. B. VAN DYCK,
STOCK, BOND AND GOLD BROKER,
No. 30 Broad-st.

NOTICE!

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY—SOUTHERN BRANCH, (Neosho Valley Railroad, Kansas.)

Pursuant to the Deed of Trust made by the Union Pacific Railway Company, Southern Branch, under date of Nov. 14, 1868, to the undersigned, the trustees therein named, to secure the payment of the Mortgage Bonds therein described by the mortgage, among other things a about 1,300,000 acres of land.

We hereby give notice to the bondholders under said mortgage that we are now prepared to redeem twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) of said bonds with money derived from the sales of said lands. That we will receive offers for the sale to us of said bonds to that amount until and including the 31st day of October, 1869, at our office, No. 23 William-st., (Room No. 9,) City of New-York.

RUSSELL SAGE,
(Signed.) N. A. COWDREY,
} Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1869.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK at close of business, Oct. 9, 1869:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$918,354 21
Overdrafts	201 68
United States bonds to secure circulation	300,000 00
United States bonds on hand	50,000 00
Due from national banks	38,498 79
Due from banks and bankers	1,233 50
Current expenses	1,308 38
Cash items (including stamps)	3,845 88
Exchanges for Clearing House	88,958 76
Bills of other national banks	26,578 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	8,455 20
Legal-tender notes	120,900 00
Three per cent. certificates	240,000 00
Total	$1,805,172 40

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000 00
Surplus fund	100,000 00
Interest	14,675 63
Profit and loss	445 42
Circulation outstanding	269,990 00
Individual deposits	966,729 20
Certified checks	13,935 65
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,420 44
Due to national banks	56,135 76
Total	$1,805,172 40

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier of the Second National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

Correct—Attest:
AMOS R. ENO,
A. H. TROWBRIDGE,
JOHN CASWELL,
} Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of October, 1869. E. D. MCCARTY, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER R.R. CO., COR. 59TH-ST. AND 8TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, Oct. 19, 1869.

ROBERT WAKEFIELD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HANOVER AND BALTIMORE COAL CO., NO. 70 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders of this Company for the election of seven directors for the ensuing year, will be held, as above, on THURSDAY, the 21st inst.

The polls will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

SAMUEL M. POND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCHIMEDES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 49 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of said Company on MONDAY, the 25th day of November next. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. WM. MALLORY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the Coupons of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company due Nov. 1 next, 1869, will, if desired, be cashed in Gold, Free of Government Tax, at the Banking Office of Messrs. Tanner & Co., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, less the rebate at the rate of 5 Per Cent. per annum in Gold from the time of presentation until Nov. 1 next.

L. M. LAWSON,
President.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NO. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, E. BROADWAY AND BATTERY R. R. CO., E. 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW YORK, Oct. 13, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared their usual quarterly dividend, Note of Government tax, payable on and after 1st November next, at the office of the Company. Transfer books will close 20th instant, until 1st November.

WM. WHITE, President.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SPOTTED COW, SHORT HORNS, with a white streak on her back. Whoever will return the same and give information to Mrs. Mary Ann Ryan, corner Eighth and Bond-sts., shall be rewarded.

DRY GOODS.

VELVETS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now open a fine line of

LYONS BLACK CLOAKING VELVETS,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PLUSHES,
COLORED AND BLACK VELVETEENS,
BLACK AND COLORED RIBBON VELVETS.

ALSO,

ENGLISH, GERMAN AND LYONS COLORED TRIMMING VELVETS,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The attention of dressmakers, milliners, and fancy-box manufacturers is called to the above.

BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.

LADIES'

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now open a complete stock of NOVELTIES in

FRENCH UNDERCLOTHING, IN SETS.
TULLE AND SWISS EVENING ROBES.
CASHMERE ROBES DE CHAMBRE.
MERINO, CLOTH AND SERGE WRAPPERS.
TUCKED WALKING SKIRTS.
EMB'D WALKING AND TRAIL SKIRTS.

ALSO,

CHILDREN'S WALKING SUITS AND DRESSES.
CHILDREN'S VELVET, PLUSH AND CLOTH SACQUES.
CHILDREN'S WATERPROOF CLOAKS.
INFANTS' PARIS-EMBROIDERED MERINO CLOAK, HOOD AND BOOTS, TO MATCH.
INFANTS' WARDROBES.
NURSERY BASKETS.
TOILET SETS.
POWDER AND SOAP BOXES, BRUSHES, &c., &c.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

MILLINERS

AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS

WILL FIND

IN OUR STOCK DESIRABLE GOODS, CHEAP.

JOBBING ROOMS UP STAIRS.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., corner store, fifth block east from Bowery.

NEW GOODS

AT MACY'S.

LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
OUR FALL IMPORTATION OF RIBBONS
ARE MAGNIFICENT
IN QUALITY,
AND THE SHADES
ARE CHARMING.
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
NECKTIES AND BOWS,
STRAW GOODS,
FALL HATS,
SILKS AND SATINS,
WHITE GOODS,
LACE CURTAINS,
THEATRICAL GOODS,
BALLET HOSIERY, &c.,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
LINEN CAMBRICS,
CORSETS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SMALL WARES,
PERFUMERY,
SHAWLS,
TRIMMINGS,
BUTTONS AND FRINGES,
COTTON, ALPACA AND SILK LININGS,
AMERICAN CLOCKS,
CARVED GOODS,
PLATED WARE,
BEST QUALITY,
DOLLS,
DOLL GOODS,
BASKETS,
KID GLOVES,
UNDERWEAR,
BIRD CAGES,
&c., &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S.

CORSETS, SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS.

CORSETS A SPECIALTY.

Several cases French Coutille, Werleys and Satin Corsets, (all colors.) Also the French glove-fitting Corsets, all of the most elegant styles and shapes that Paris can produce.

Also, Nursing Corsets, Breakfast Corsets, Children's Corsets, Waists and Shoulder Braces.

ABDOMINAL AND OTHER SUPPORTERS.

Finest quality Steel Busks, Pads, Laces, &c., &c.

Mrs. Gaynor's long experience enables her to guarantee a perfect fit for all figures.

SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS.

All the latest Paris novelties, in French haircloth and other materials, received by recent steamers, at very low prices.

Mrs. Gaynor begs to inform her patrons and others that she is now prepared to supply all orders for Swiss, Tarleton and Organdie Dresses for parties, in handsome supply, always on hand.

Also, full-dress corded train skirts, Swiss lawn and cambric trains and skirts, finest quality hoop-skirts, train attachments, &c., &c.

Wedding orders promptly attended to.

N. B.—Mrs. GAYNOR has not removed from corner of 12th-st.

No. 765 BROADWAY, near 9th-st., and No. 824 BROADWAY, corner 12th-st.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

AT IMMENSE REDUCTIONS.

J. R. TERRY,
No. 19 Union-square.

ESTABLISHED 1819.
THE NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND.

OFFICES:

No. 98 Duane-st., No. 722 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 134 and 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn; No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia. This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill and most approved machinery,

To dye, cleanse and finish every variety of ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece goods in their usual superior manner.

GARMENTS CLEANED WHOLE.

Note that these are our ONLY OFFICES.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN receive 20 per cent. above the actual value for their cast-off wearing apparel, carpets, jewelry, diamonds, &c., by calling or addressing Mr. or Mrs. H., at their new establishment, No. 1½ Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of Broadway, under Rochester Hotel.

TOYS—RETAIL AT STAVELEY'S, NO. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st. A fine assortment of Toys.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—NEW DESIGNS AND NEW styles, low prices for first-class warranted goods; original drawings furnished with estimates for furnishing dwellings with hard wood and furniture adapted to the style of house and rooms. Only seasoned and steam-dried lumber used; none other will stand furnace heat.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO.,
No. 861 Broadway, near Amity-st.

N. B.—Curtains and furniture covering store at No. 447 Broadway.

FURNITURE COVERINGS.—NEW 1870 styles, with specialties, wholesale or retail, at the curtain store of G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway, near Howard-st.
Furniture store No. 861 Broadway, near Amity-st.

M. T. FOLEY, NO. 531 3D-AV., BEtween 37th and 38th sts., manufacturer and dealer in fine Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Curtains and Bedding.

MILLINERY.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER, JUST ARrived from Paris with the last patterns, would like to get some customers; will give good satisfaction. Address No. 419 6th-av., first floor.

SILVER WARE.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.

BY PURCHASING YOUR

SILVER WARE.

Direct from the Manufacturers,

FORD & TUPPER.

Also, Dealers in

FINE PLATED WARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

787 and 789 Broadway, corner 10th-st., up stairs.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,

CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SPLENDID TEAM OF HANDSOME Black horses for sale—Full-blooded Black Hawk stock, large, fully broke, and can go double or single, and ride; stylish and prompt; go in three minutes; this is the handsomest team of road or family horses in the City. Address THOMPSON, Box No. 118 Times Office.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEDIG & MEIER, Auctioneers.

ART NOTICE.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FINE ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS BY EUROPEAN ARTISTS, "VILHELM COLLECTION,"

Now on Exhibition at the Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, south-west corner 12th-st., TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, on the evenings of TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19 and 20.

This celebrated collection of the modern FRENCH, FLEMISH and DUSSELDORF schools, comprising in part works of the following masters, viz.:

Eug Verboeckhoven	Leclercq,	Musin,
Robbe,	Hagebieken,	Delacluyse,
H. Ronner,	Weiser,	Kruseman,
De Beul,	Arnaut,	L. De Beul,
Van Severdonck,	Maswelns,	Cories,
Bertin,	H. De Beul,	H. Hue,
Dielmann,	De Bylandt,	Verhelst,
Verwee,	Robart,	Unterberger,
Boulanger,	Janssens,	Koelhoff.
	Comment,	

All original by celebrated masters.

Also, a superb collection of fine ENGRAVINGS, COPIES OF POMPEIAN FRESCOES, FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS and VENETIAN VIEWS, collected abroad by a well-known author of this City.

THE ODALISQUE and DOLCE FAR NIENTE, by PROF. F. MARTINEZ,

and a number of fine pictures by favorite American and European artists, to be sold by order of receiver, without reserve, to pay advances, &c.

Gallery now open for exhibition day and evening until sale.

BARKER & THRALL, Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF FIRE-PROOF SAFES AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 19, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
At the Empire City Rink, 3d-av., near 63d-st.
GRAND EXHIBITION. Open Day and Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
MARY WARNER. Leading characters by Miss Bateman, Mr. George Jordan and Mr. Hamilton.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
PROGRESS. Leading Characters by Messrs. Gilbert, Stoddart, Fisher, and Miss Louisa Moore.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
CHARLES O'MALLEY. Leading characters by Mr. Edward Falconer, Miss Lisa Weber.

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EAST LYNNE. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
AS YOU LIKE IT. Leading characters by Mrs. Scott-Siddons and Mrs. Clara Jennings.

FRENCH THEATRE,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
SAM. Leading character by Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
STREETS OF NEW-YORK. Leading characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Studley and Miss Eliza Newton.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last six months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A Madrid telegram reports the loss of life at the taking of Valencia as small, only two of the National troops being killed. The loss of the insurgents is unknown. No taxpayers or householders in the city, it is said, were engaged in the revolt. The capture of the city is reported to have had a quieting effect throughout the country.

Large sales of turpentine and other combustibles are reported to have been made recently in Madrid, and it is supposed for the purpose of firing the city in case of revolt.

A London paper, in speaking of General PRIM, says that "he is not a man of transcendent genius, but has depth, coolness and bounless ambition;" that he has control of the army, and no one can wrest from him the sword, and the army being really the sceptre of power, no King but one of his making and dictation will ever rule Spain.

A council of Ministers was held at Compiegne yesterday, the Emperor presiding at two sessions. M. DROUYN DE LHUYS supplied the place of Prince LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who, from continued illness, was unable to be present.

The Opposition Deputies had a meeting yesterday, and drew up and signed a manifesto, the substance of which is, that not desiring to provoke a public demonstration, and thus imperil returning liberty, they will not proceed to the Chambers on the 26th, as proposed, but wait until the adjourned day on which the Corps Legislatif is to meet, and then demand the reason why it has not been convoked before, or, as they term it, for this "new wrong."

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, of Russia, has arrived in Paris. King LEOPOLD, of Belgium, has been invited to meet NAPOLEON at Compiegne, and it is reported that Marshal BAZAINE is to command the Imperial Guard.

Lord DERBY, it is said, cannot live many days.

GENERAL.

The Virginia Legislature met yesterday. A congratulatory resolution in regard to the recent Republican victories was laid on the table in the Senate, as it was deemed out of the province of the present body, and the House adjourned without action.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, writing to a gentleman in Washington, D. C., says that his health is so poor that he has very little hope of ever leaving home again.

CHARLES GIBBONS, the Republican District-Attorney, has entered upon the discharge of his duties until the decision of the Supreme Court is rendered on the *certiorari*. The writ is said to have been issued by Judge SHARSWOOD many hours before the decision of the Common Pleas Court, and will therefore be disregarded by a majority of the Supreme Bench.

The breaks on the Erie Canal have been repaired, and navigation was expected to be resumed yesterday.

The Presbyterian Synod of New-York and New-Jersey meets in Poughkeepsie to-day. Two hundred ministers, it is expected, will attend.

The procession in Montreal on Sunday, on the occasion of the translation of the relics of St. Seno from Bonsecour's Church to the Bishop's Palace, was one of the largest ever seen in the city. Thirty thousand persons, it is estimated, took part in the pageant.

Admiral FARRAGUT is gaining strength rapidly, and it is hoped he will able to leave Chicago for home in a few days.

Snow fell in Montreal yesterday morning.

San Francisco dispatches report numerous and destructive fires in the city and throughout the State, with heavy losses. Eleven hundred passengers arrived last week by rail from the East.

THOMAS MAHAR, a fireman of the Cunard steamer *Samaria*, fell off the dock at Boston, Mass., on Sunday night, and was drowned.

Smallpox is raging among the Indians of Nebraska, near Fort Benton. Several white men have been killed recently between the fort and Milk River.

The car shops of the Lake Shore Railroad at Buffalo were destroyed by fire on Sunday. Loss, with other property consumed, $300,000. Said to be fully insured.

The case of the *Cuba*, at Wilmington, N. C., was, yesterday, again postponed until Thursday.

The North Carolina State Fair opens at Raleigh to-day. The indications are that it will be a most successful exhibition.

Bonds to the amount of $145,000, which were stolen from the banking house of COLLINS, ULLMAN & Co., of Chicago, Ill., a few weeks since, have been recovered by the detectives employed.

The effects of the First National Bank of Nevada have passed into the hands of Surveyor-General DAVIS, of that State, as assignee.

The day boats between Albany and New-York are to cease running on and after next Monday.

LOCAL.

Father CHARLES L. HYACINTHE arrived in the *Pereire* yesterday morning. He is at present stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The Evangelical ministers of Boston have tendered him a public reception in that city.

OWEN HAND was convicted in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, of "murder in the first degree," in killing JAMES O'DONNELL.

The German Republican Central Committee of this City has issued a stirring appeal in behalf of the Republican ticket.

The Gold Exchange yesterday elected officers. The directors of the new Clearing House asked and obtained permission to modify the plan for their organization, or to submit a new one, as seems best to them.

The Common Council yesterday gave permission to the proprietors of the Fifth-avenue line of stages to extend their route from Forty-third-street to Eighty-sixth-street.

The total amount collected for the Avondale fund, $23,625 61, was yesterday paid over to the General Executive Committee.

The home and home game of cricket between St. George and New-York was commenced yesterday on the St. George's ground, and the result of the first inning stood: St. George, 118; New-York, 57.

A large number of prisoners were sentenced to the Penitentiary and State Prison by Recorder HACKETT, yesterday.

The Democratic Union County Convention met last evening and nominated county officers. None of the Tammany candidates were indorsed, except LOEW for Judge of the Common Pleas and GROSS for the Marine Court.

Captain C. F. HALL delivered an interesting lecture last evening in Steinway Hall, on his Arctic voyage, in which he described at great length his experience and perils in that inhospitable region.

The Winter course of lectures at the medical branch of the New-York University was opened last evening by an introductory address by Professor JOHN W. DRAPER, in the new building of the institution, on Twenty-sixth-street, near the East River.

The new fish market adjoining the Fulton Ferry House has been completed, and was opened last evening to a company of invited guests.

Republican Nominations for the Legislature.

As a whole, the Republican Party throughout the State has by its nominations vindicated its integrity. Of the men who disgraced the party in the last Legislature, very few have secured the indorsement of their constituents. The great majority have been set aside as corrupt and faithless servants.

Of the supporters of the Hodges Tax Levy in the Assembly, but two have as yet obtained renomination. Mr. HODGES himself and Messrs. CLARK, CONGER, CRANE, FERRIS, HARRIS, HEGEMAN, STUART, SUMMERS, THORNTON and WHITMARSH have all been repudiated by the people whose interests they betrayed. Messrs. RAY and BEMUS have alone been renominated; and for the credit of the First District of Chautauqua County, it must be added that a strong section of the party refuse to be bound by the nomination of BEMUS, whose supporters base their preference for him upon grounds which no honest citizen can contemplate without indignation.

Other members of the Assembly, whose record does not send forth the sweetest odor, have also been discarded by their constituents. Messrs. COOK and WEED are conspicuous in this class, and Messrs. ALLABEN, ELY, RICHMOND and GIFFORD are not much better. The people who trusted them once trust them no more. The men put forward to occupy their places are reputable and trustworthy.

The Senate, too, has been purified by the rejection of its three most notorious members—Messrs. MATTOON, WILLIAMS and VAN PETTEN. For that deliverance the State owes the three districts directly concerned a debt of gratitude that will not be easily paid. The bold MATTOON and the less plucky but not more meritorious WILLIAMS and VAN PETTEN may now calculate at their leisure the possible profitableness of a public virtue to which they never aspired. Their reflections may be shared by Messrs. HALE, NICKS and HUMPHREY—politicians less known, perhaps, to the fame which Albany confers, but having scanty claim to the respect of Essex, Wyoming or Chemung.

In contrast with the fate which has overtaken these Senators, we point with satisfaction to the renomination of Messrs. FOLGER and PARKER, whose manly and constant resistance to corruption was conspicuous last Winter. Their ability harmonizes with their character; and the influence which both enabled them to wield will be strengthened by this clear mark of popular approval. They are eminently good men, and thus far they are unopposed.

In the Fifteenth District, Mr. TRUMAN G. YOUNGLOVE has been nominated as the successor of Mr. STANFORD. Mr. YOUNGLOVE'S action as Speaker of the Assembly, in connection with the last election of a United States Senator, has been commented upon adversely in other columns of the TIMES. His nomination now enables us to do him justice. Whatever may have been our views upon the Senatorial question, we cannot withhold from Mr. YOUNGLOVE the fullest confidence in the uprightness of his motives and the general excellence of his course. In his district no man is more highly esteemed—none commands a greater measure of the respect which springs from knowledge rather than simple faith. As a member of the Assembly no one has ventured to charge him with participation in schemes of fraud or wrongdoing. He is honest and faithful. And his fitness is rendered more conspicuous by the manifest unfitness of his opponent, Mr. BLOOD, whose previous career in the Senate should forever prevent his return.

For the Twentieth District, comprising Otsego and Herkimer, Mr. AUGUSTUS R. ELWOOD has been nominated. Though still a young man, he has long taken an active part in the political and business affairs of Otsego County, and has won a high reputation for ability and probity. He is too able to be cheated and too honest to be bought; and, with active habits and a mature judgment, he will do credit to his district and his party.

Counting the Ballots on the New Constitution.

How is the vote on the new Constitution to be counted in New-York and Brooklyn? We presume our readers will be surprised to hear that there is any doubt about it. An examination of the act under which the vote is to be taken, however, will show that there is a good deal of uncertainty in the matter. Indeed, there is so much that we think it well to call public attention to the fact in order that there may be some concert of action upon the subject.

The act in question, after providing for the taking of the votes on the Constitution provides as follows for their being counted, "The inspectors of election in each election district, after the closing of the polls at such election, shall count and canvass separately the ballots in the manner prescribed by law in reference to other elections." And further it says: "The inspectors, after having so counted the ballots, shall set down in writing the whole number of such ballots upon each question, and the whole number for and against each of the said propositions, and shall certify and make return of the said several votes in the same manner as prescribed by law in reference to other ballots at a general election."

This seems all plain enough. But the difficulty is that in New-York and Brooklyn the inspectors do not canvass the votes at all. That work is done by a separate body of canvassers, appointed for that purpose alone. The law makes no provision for any method by which inspectors in these two cities are to count ballots or to certify and make return of the results. The inspectors, duty here is done when the polls are closed; and they are then required to hand the ballot boxes over to the canvassers. What is then to be done with these ballots? Are the inspectors to hand them over to the canvassers to count and certify the result as is provided by law, or are they to retain these ballots and canvass them themselves and make return, as is prescribed by the words of the law?

It seems to us more reasonable that the work should be done by the canvassers, and that, if the question were ever to come before the Courts, they would hold that such was the meaning of the law. Outside of the two cities there is no difficulty, because there the inspectors are the ones whose duty it is to canvass the votes.

It would seem that such an oversight ought to have been avoided in the preparation of the bill, or the revision of it by the Judiciary Committee. One of the members of that Committee was a lawyer from Brooklyn. We would not like to say that it was the result of carelessness on his part. Perhaps, rather, he was unsophisticated in political affairs, as we all know that our members of Assembly from this quarter are apt to be, and did not know that there was any difference between an inspector and a canvasser.

But, however the oversight occurred, there it is, and the question now is what way to pursue by which we shall be most likely to avoid confusion and error.

The Congressional Committee on the Decay of the American Marine.

The meeting of the special Congressional Committee on the Decay of American Commerce, has adjourned to be reopened in Boston. Much information was presented to them by our prominent merchants and shipbuilders, as to the causes of this national misfortune, but we venture to say that not all the statements of the gentlemen examined, contained half as much thorough explanation of the inferiority of our marine, as the letters we are publishing from a special Commissioner we have detailed to the shipyards of the Thames, the Tyne and the Clyde.

The truth is that the condition of our shipbuilding interest is merely a symptom of a disease which is everywhere afflicting our production. The only peculiarity about shipping is, that there we cannot help seeing the malady.

Mr. WELLES has made it very clear in his famous report that the results of a heavy tariff on raw materials and of an inconvertible currency, are finally to make production so enormously costly that where there is foreign competition, our great branches of manufacture must break down or else be held up at an excessive cost to consumers. Many other important branches of industry would be now precisely in the condition of our shipbuilding, if they were not sustained by heavy duties. But even with the help of these, they are languishing, and the means of every purchaser are cramped. His purchasing power is diminished—through the necessity of aiding to bolster up weak manufactures. The worst of this—with the inconvertible currency—is that each workman must draw higher wages to balance the losses to which he is subject, and thus every portion of a manufacturing enterprise, labor, material, machinery and supervision become more costly, until our industry ceases to be able to compete with the world's industry. In many branches we do not see this; but in shipbuilding we are open to absolute free trade. Here there must be unchecked competition with the world. There can be no tariff on ships, except in our coast trade. Our whole industry, with all its burdens, and our defective currency, here must struggle on a free field with the experience, the capital and unfettered production of Europe. All the losses of our production appear: all once in our shipbuilding and in the cost of sailing our vessels.

The statements made before the Congressional Committee show that our condition in the matter of the marine is even worse than has been popularly supposed.

We shall evidently sink very soon to the state of a fourth-rate or fifth-rate commercial Power, unless some remedy be devised. The most approved cure of our evils which was suggested to the Committee was a rebate on the duties upon all the materials which enter into the construction of vessels, especially on copper, metals and cordage. Mr. A. A. LOW expressed the general sentiment of our community when he said that we could not propose the entire transfer of our shipyards abroad, as would be the case if we were permitted to build our ships and steamers in England. This is an extreme of free trade which the people are not likely to adopt.

Mr. LOW, whose opinions are to be received with much respect, did not have the confidence in the superior ability of American mechanics over British, which others testified. "They work," he said, "a short time, and then become demoralized." He doubted if we could produce such excellent ships as the English. His remarks on the uniform and skillful encouragement of commerce by the British Government, and the uniform neglect of it by our own, were striking and unquestionably just.

Our correspondent on the Tyne, it will be remembered, has little faith that even a rebate of duties would enable us to build iron steamers as cheaply as the British shipbuilders, especially on account of the difference of wages between the two countries. This may be the obstacle. But Congress must either give our shipyards this advantage, that is, allow them free trade in iron, copper, cordage and lumber, or see our whole foreign commercial marine transferred to Great Britain and Germany. They must also permit foreign-bound American vessels to enjoy the same privilege which the British Government permits to their steamers, to take the articles which are in daily use on board, such as coffee, tea, wines, sugars and tobacco, from bond, and consume them free from duty.

It is possible that when we have done all this for our shipbuilding interest, we shall not be able to support it in competition with the British; but at least we shall have done all in our power, until we make the final reform both in tariff and currency, which shall put American production on an equality with that of the world.

Russia, India, and England.

Among the foreign telegrams which we published a day or two ago, there was one to this effect: The Emir of Bokhara has petitioned Russia for assistance against SHERE ALI, the ruler of Afghanistan, and has also sent his eldest son with tribute to the Czar, and a message imploring his protection. The dispatch was not entirely free from the inaccuracies which Eastern telegrams inevitably gather on their way, but we have given the correct interpretation of it.

Most of our readers are acquainted, at least in a general sense, with the vast project for the annexation of Central Asia which for generations has formed a part of the hereditary policy of Russia. They have heard of the conquests and intrigues by which the Russian Empire has been advanced further and further toward the boundaries of British India. To many observers it has seemed not improbable that the day might come when the blow struck a few years ago at Russia in Europe would be avenged in Central Asia—when "the Sepoy and the Cossack would meet each other on the banks of the Oxus." There has been a party in England, deriving its ideas chiefly from a similar party in India, which has strongly urged upon successive Governments the necessity of interposing some impassable barrier to the encroachments of Russia. The cry that India was in danger has been sounded again and again, but until now the English people have been entirely unmoved by it. The Viceroys of India have stood quietly by while Russia has been restlessly pushing forward her outposts, and for some years a variety of circumstances conspired to assist her in carrying on her movements almost unobserved. Lord DALHOUSIE was too much occupied with annexations of his own to bestow much attention on Russia. At that time, indeed, her activity was not so great as it has since become. Lord CANNING had the mutiny to suppress, and died when his work was done. Lord ELGIN did not live long enough to adopt an independent course on any subject. The interregnum filled by Sir WILLIAM DENISON was as barren as it was brief. Then came a Viceroy who had spent the best part of his life in India, and who, from his great familiarity with the affairs of the northwest frontier, could not be suspected of underrating or misconceiving the Russian question. Lord LAWRENCE was, indeed, assailed for his supineness by those who are in favor of actively resisting the advances of the Czar, and it is only a few months ago that he defended himself in the House of Lords, and showed that he did not leave India without forming a distinct policy in reference to Russia, and that his successor, Lord MAYO, had taken up that policy, and would persevere in it until it had received a thorough trial.

In the plan thus adopted by Lord LAWRENCE may be found the key to the telegram which came to us from Bombay on Friday. If any reader who cares to comprehend this greatest of all "Eastern questions" will take the trouble to look at a map of Central Asia, he will find on the northwest border of British India the Province of Afghanistan, over which SHERE ALI KHAN is the ruler. Northward of this again are those States of Turkestan, of which Bokhara is one, and which have gradually been annexed to the Russian Empire. The mountain ranges of Afghanistan present the "impassable barrier" so ardently desired by the party which goes in dread of Russia, and the question has long been how England could keep this on her side? Some advised a war with Afghanistan. But a British army once attempted invasion and was annihilated, and no living statesman would venture to sanction a renewal of the dangerous experiment. Lord LAWRENCE sought to gain his end by a less costly method. The Ameer was in great difficulties. For a long time he was an exile from his throne. At last he overthrew his enemies, and returned to Cabul, but without the means of protecting himself against future conspiracies. And in Cabul there is a fresh conspiracy hatched every four and twenty hours. At this critical juncture Lord LAWRENCE came forward, and offered aid to the Ameer on the part of the British Government. The Ameer was to look after British interests, and England engaged to give money and arms to the Ameer. A large sum was paid down to him at once, and the bargain was finally ratified at the great Durbar a few months ago, at which Lord MAYO met SHERE ALI KHAN in person.

The meaning of the latest news will now, probably, suggest itself to the reader. The Khanates between Afghanistan and Russia begin to realize, if they did not perceive it long ago, that it is their destiny to be swallowed up by Russia on the one side, or Afghanistan, with England behind her, on the other. Jealousy of SHERE ALI leads them to throw themselves upon Russia. But it would be a mistake to take the dispatch above cited as merely foreshadowing the dawn of Russian influence in Bokhara. The truth is that Bokhara has long been practically within Russia's grip. The Emir has been little more than a feudatory of the Czar. Consequently, his appeals for protection were anticipated long ago. It is as if the people of Hanover were to send a request for the "protection" of Prussia. Bokhara, it is true, has not been formally annexed, but when the Syr Daria was claimed, and the Russian outposts pushed close to Samarcand, there could be little doubt as to the course of events.

Bokhara will certainly get all the "protection" she can desire, and probably a little more; but will the Czar be tempted to push onward to Afghanistan? That is the underlying meaning of the message sent to him. If he did that, there can be no doubt that the last great trial of strength between Russia and England would be rendered more probable than ever it has been before. But we see no reason for anticipating any such crisis. For Russia to attack Afghanistan, an "impracticable" country, occupied by the most warlike people in the world, at a distance of more than 2,000 miles from her real base of operations, would be an act of madness. The mountains of Afghanistan range from 6,000 to 11,500 feet in height, and the passes can be held by a handful of men. In these days of rifled ordnance, an invading army would be swept down like grain before the sickle. Nature has interposed obstructions between Samarcand and Peshawur which the Russian legions could never overcome. But apart from all this we believe that the invasion of India was never included in the Russian programme. No doubt, her annexation of a great part of Turkestan gives her a point to work from such as she never before possessed. Let her seize Herat, and she becomes very formidable. She might, also, it has been suggested, incite the natives of India to revolt. But when the natives know that by throwing off the English rule they would only be changing their masters, and not altogether for the better, the artifices of Russian agents would fall to the ground. What we have to bear in mind at present is that no attack upon India can be made from the Northwest, except through the connivance of Afghanistan; and, so far as we know, the ruler of that country is faithful to the British. It is true, that he may only remain so until the Russians bid higher for his services, or he may take money from both sides. That course would be quite in accordance with the traditions of Oriental Courts. Nothing, however, that we can detect at this moment leads us to believe that Russia is entertaining any dream of wresting India from its present possessors.

The Woes of Brokers.

The recent performances in the Gold Room have revived a popular prejudice against all brokers; and there is reason to fear that the hasty judgment of the public may involve in reprobation a large class of men whose occupations have nothing in common with those disastrous speculations. Rev. Mr. BEECHER states that after attentively observing, during some hours, the performances of a quantity of ants, he was able to distinguish the occupations of the greater number, such as builders, scavengers, soldiers, purveyors. But there were others, seemingly occupied in merely running about and tapping the busy ants with their antennæ: after long study, he concluded they were brokers. That the estimate formed by the reverend gentleman is somewhat shared by the rest of the world, may be inferred from the popular proverb, that "a broker comes between buyer and seller to cheat both;" or from the laws of Amsterdam, where "ambulant," or as Wall-street would call them, "curbstone" brokers, are not allowed to make oath, and their testimony is not recognized, in a court of justice.

The application of such views to brokers of all kinds is exceedingly unfair, and is only correct in reference to the class which still goes under the name of brokers, but consists in reality of speculating operators. The legitimate business of brokerage facilitates transactions, and by bringing buyer and seller together, benefits both. The profits of a broker are usually trifling compared with those of the dealer, and when obtained have frequently to be shared with others. The man who toils on a farm or in a workshop is a thousand times more certain of success than he who wears out his life upon the pavements while nicely estimating the thirty-second part of a commission. A recent occurrence among that class of brokers whom the subdivisions of business confine to operations in mortgages, will illustrate these points, although in its main features it may be regarded as an everyday transaction.

The owner of certain real estate wishing to raise money, executed a mortgage upon it to a person whom we will call No. 2, who proceeded to sell the mortgage through his agent, say No. 3. The latter placed the mortgage for sale with two brokers—Nos. 4 and 5—who in their turn submitted it to another broker, No. 6, who had a friend, No. 7, who thought he could place it, and did, with another broker, No. 8. It appears that No. 8 was acquainted with a lawyer, No. 9, who represented that he had a client, No. 10, who could purchase the mortgage. The client not having money to buy it himself, offered it through a friend, No. 11, to still another broker, No. 12, from whom it passed to the last broker in the series, No. 13, who placed it in the hands of a second lawyer, No. 14. The chain being thus connected, slight thrills of electricity were developed. Hour by hour, flattering promises, principally originating in the hopes which each member of the series indulged, passed link by link, assuming on reaching No. 2, the shape of all but definite assurances of negotiation. Discounts and commissions, and lawyers' charges and brokerages, were promised in return by No. 2, and were variously calculated, split, allowed and subdivided, all the way to No. 14. No one of the parties knew of others than the two on either side of him. It is safe to assert that each man had made up his mind what use he should make of the money he expected to receive, and perhaps involved himself in expenditure equal to his anticipations. Finally, after a fortnight of prospects and promises, No. 14, the lawyer, offered the mortgage for sale to his client, a capitalist, who had been all this time out of the City. The capitalist considered the offer for ten minutes, and positively declined the investment. Thereupon the whole transaction fell to pieces, and there was not enough money in the pockets of the entire baker's dozen to pay for a dinner at which to discuss the misfortune.

A case just advanced a stage in Iowa calls for a passing word. The Supervisors of Lee County, in that State, refused to collect the taxes due the United States in respect to certain railway bonds. They were arrested for contempt, and discharged by a State Judge on the ground of no jurisdiction. The Supreme Court of Iowa reverses this decision and the order for the discharge of the prisoners. It is, we think, quite as well for the credit of the counties that this result has been arrived at. The Supervisors had laid themselves open to the charge not only of unfaithfulness to their duties, but to the grave accusation of disloyalty. There would have been nothing gained by Lee County, or any other, in the end. The United States could not have permitted the law to be permanently disregarded. There is but one course to pursue in the matter, if these counties can be persuaded to view it in a sensible light. They will be wise to abandon political hostility to the taxes which the United States has the right to collect, and by so doing to obliterate a record which has reflected upon them little credit, and which is in strong contrast to that of the Government of the State.

The lawless condition of parts of Indiana is as deplorable as it is disgraceful. The hanging and shooting of men by vigilance committees indicates an absolute state of barbarism. The RENO brothers, who were taken from prison by a mob who would not wait for the action of law upon the charge of express robberies, were murdered in cold blood, to the horror of everyone who read of the case. Now another instance is added to the long list of these atrocities. It is time that the State authorities take some action on the subject. They are fairly stultified by failure to punish these murderers, and, indeed, may be very justly considered accessories to the crimes which have been committed without any effort at strict retribution to follow them.

The Chicago *Tribune* gives some apposite illustrations of the comparative expensiveness of Republican and Democratic State Governments. What can be achieved in the way of reckless extravagance, we of New-York have already experienced. But the *Tribune* leaves New-York out of the question as too bad a case for the purposes of comparison. Maryland, a Democratic State, and Iowa, a Republican State, are the opposing examples selected. The first spends two and a half millions a year and has a debt of nearly twelve millions. The second spends considerably less than a million, and has no debt. There is nothing surprising in this exhibit, nor in the fact stated that the public institutions of Iowa are infinitely better than those of Maryland. But these things are a stern comment upon the inefficiency and corruption which seem to be inseparable from Democratic rule in these days. That rule means corrupt neglect of public duty and the public interests. The party exercising it deliberately adopts repudiation as one of its war cries, and would, if possible, reopen old issues on the side of slavery and national disruption. What wonder that the example of the Democratic Party, as afforded by its avowed leaders, should be imitated by individual States where it is in the ascendant.

Mr. ALEX. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, was long esteemed as a moderate politician. His election as Vice-President of the rebel Confederacy was supposed to be a partial antidote to the ultraism of JEFFERSON DAVIS. In the matter of reconstruction, however, Mr. STEPHENS proves to be a veritable extremist. A fire-eater in the old ferocious sense, he could not be: his physique and temperament vary widely from those of the fighting standard. But the pertinacity with which he advises the Georgians to cultivate "passive conduct," and the vehemence with which he resists the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, are signs of an implacable hostility to the peace which reconstruction is designed to secure. "If liberty is to perish," quoth he, "let it perish at the hands of the North; no Southern man should be a voluntary partaker of the crime." This is the "last-ditch" doctrine with a vengeance, and is worthy of the man who would renew on paper the controversies which the sword has settled. Mr. STEPHENS, it is evident, has outlived his usefulness, and is now engaged in crushing out the remains of his reputation.

The Tammany Ring having disinherited a late favorite son who was a member of the last State Senate, the ex-favorite rebels and declares he will offer again for the place as an independent Democratic candidate. Professing to be certain of election, he only regrets that he was thrown out by the Ring because it will cost him $25,000 to be returned. It would be pertinent, but perhaps deemed intrusive, to ask this candidate how he can afford to pay that price for an office supposed to be worth only $3 per day during the sessions of the Senate.

Senator SPRAGUE, the Knight of the Rueful Countenance, is still wearing the willow for his country. On Saturday he uttered another of his popular series of lamentations over the destinies of the nation. It seems that we give no attention to the people of other countries—the last fault that we should have thought could be found with us—and that we do not compare favorably with our competitors in trade. "The tendency among us all is to deterioration." Certainly it is a shocking affair, and our concern on account of it is naturally increased by seeing poor Senator SPRAGUS gnash his teeth and tear his hair when these paroxysms of sorrow attack him. But let him take heart. We shall probably live through it. We will try to take more notice of foreign nations—not that they appear to wish it. But the dejected Senator knows what is best, and of course this national deterioration must be stopped at any cost. When he has done "wailing his monstrous melody to the moon" perhaps he will turn his hand to some practical work of statesmanship, and let us see whether there is anything concealed within him besides a well of tears.

Without pausing for the dull formality of a Nominating Convention, Mr. MICHAEL NORTON has hung his banner upon the outer walls of Broadway, announcing himself as the Tammany candidate for State Senator in the Fifth District. But Mr. NORTON had visited the Tammany leaders, and having received the regular Democratic nomination from them, his banner is not so premature as it might have been in regions subjected to the vexations and uncertainties of popular rule.

We observe that the New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has begun the inspection of horses belonging to hackdrivers who apply for licenses. This is well. Many of the horses thus employed are utterly unfit for work, and it is an act of benevolence to prevent their misuse. But while it is eminently proper that the comfort of equine creatures who draw these vehicles should be looked after, we respectfully submit that the welfare of human beings who ride therein should also be consulted. The hacks of New-York are abominably filthy, and as uncomfortable as they could possibly be. While Mr. BERGH keeps an eye upon the horses won't Mr. HALL, or somebody else, look after the hacks?

Notwithstanding the general indifference of voters of this City to the matter of registration for the coming election, we have reason to believe that a not inconsiderable number of those enrolled are bogus. This is particularly the case in Republican districts, where the Democratic minority would certainly be beaten in the struggle for local offices unless they resorted to fraud. The method by which this excessive registration is accomplished is a very simple one. The large tenement houses of the district are singled out by the Committees, who apportion the number of "repeaters" to each, taking care that too many are not designated for any given place. As a rule the "housekeeper," who permits no stranger to pass upward from the first floor unchallenged, is induced to deceive the Police when they call to verify the registrations, and so the frauds are never detected. In some instances, and not a few, we believe, the game is carried on more boldly, registrations being made from first-class dwellings, in which only one or two families reside. A case in point will be found by the Police if they inquire at a certain house on Hudson-street, between Dominick and Spring. Seventeen persons have registered from there, while only five occupy the house. Cannot the Republican Committees assist the authorities in the needed scrutiny?

The Metropolitan Board of Health would seem, from certain proceedings at its last session, to have again broken faith with the public by still further perpetuating the nuisances of fat melting and bone boiling in this City. Pledge after pledge has it given for several months past that these pestilential nests should be removed, but its promises have all been forgotten. A few weeks ago we were assured that they would all be required to go above One Hundred and Tenth-street by the 1st of October, but that day passed and they still remained. Then the time was extended fifteen days further, with the most solemn assurance that nothing would prevent their removal at the end of that period. That time has also passed, and yet they are with us still, and for aught we know will be for many days to come. At the last meeting of the Board a curiously worded resolution was adopted, which meant nothing if it did not mean to grant a new lease of life to these abominable places. With these continued delays the public have become wearied as well as indignant, and the demand that the New-York Rendering Company and its foul neighbors in the same business shall leave the City reaches us from every quarter. It is probable that, having failed to get satisfaction from the Board of Health, the people will turn their attention to the Grand Jury, now in session, who will doubtless afford them the desired relief.

The appropriation of $25,000 by the last State Legislature for the relief of the indigent blind of this City, will prove a God-send to a numerous and worthy class of people, who have scarcely any other means of living comfortably during the approaching Winter season. The distribution of the fund has been properly intrusted to the Department of Charities and Correction, whose Superintendent is well qualified for the work. The keenest discrimination has to be exercised in the selection of worthy recipients from among the host of applicants, not a few of whom are of the vilest sort. That these selections will be carefully made, and the money honestly bestowed, we have not the least doubt. The work of distribution was begun yesterday, by wards, and will be continued until the 28th inst.

The address of the German Republican Central Committee, though intended chiefly for German readers, may be perused with profit by everybody. It presents clearly and concisely the points at issue, and demonstrates that the party that stands up for the payment of the national debt, equal rights for all without distinction of race or color, and an honest expression at the polls is entitled to the support of all who have at heart the best interests of the nation. It calls attention to the fact that during the seven months of GRANT'S administration the debt has been reduced by $57,000,000, and contrasts the action of the two parties in regard to the selection of candidates. It explains that the Excise question is not a political one, and is properly ignored in the Republican platform, while in the Democratic platform its extension over the whole State is demanded. The Germans understand this matter, and will give evidence that they do on the first Tuesday in November.

Mr. BONNER'S very striking and successful principle of publishing the first and best stories of the greatest living writers has just been newly illustrated. Already he had introduced his world of readers to Dr. TYNG, HENRY WARD BEECHER and a number of other distinguished clergymen, who have each given, through the columns of the *Ledger*, their only work of fiction. Mr. BONNER had, moreover, presented to them the only story that CHARLES DICKENS ever wrote for an American publication. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT is now added to the list. That gentleman now commences in the *Ledger* the publication of a Spanish tale, which he has expressly translated for it. The announcement will be received with great curiosity and pleasure. The appearance of our great poet in a new field of literature is in fact an event of high importance, and will be appreciated accordingly.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SPAIN.

The Losses in the Siege of Valencia—Tranquillizing Effect of the Capture—The Position and Disposition of General Prim.

MADRID, Oct. 18.—The loss of life in the fighting which preceded the capture of Valencia was trifling. Of the national troops only two were killed, and seven wounded. The losses suffered by the insurgents are unknown. It has been ascertained that no taxpayer or householder in Valentia took part in the revolt. In many streets where barricades were erected, or resistance was offered to the advance of the troops, the walls are marked "Here stood Valencia." The final attack would have been made early in the week had the troops not been obliged to wait for ammunition.

The capture of Valencia has had a tranquillizing effect all over the country. The official reports state that only a few remnants of dispersed bands are now roaming through the provinces.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The *Times* to-day has an article on General PRIM. The writer admits that PRIM is not a man of transcendent genius, but has depth, coolness, and boundless ambition. He has the army in his hands, and intends to keep it as long as Spain is without a King. None can wrest from PRIM the sword, which is the real sceptre of Spain. PRIM sees this, and resolves that no King shall preside over Spain but one of his own making or under his influence, and above all no MONTPENSIER, whom he has always opposed. It is not easy, or hardly desirable, to break through the arrangement which places in PRIM's hands the virtual sovereignty. If PRIM is disposed to make good use of his victory, let him introduce, not improvident clemency or inordinate liberty, but true order based on legality.

Apprehensions of Incendiarism in Madrid.

MADRID, Oct. 18.—The retail druggists of this city have reported to the authorities that their sales of turpentine and other combustibles have lately been extraordinarily large. It is supposed these articles are to be used for incendiarism in case of revolt.

The Pall Mall Gazette on the Republic.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks the formation of a Republic in Spain would be a step in the right direction, but adds that Spain has a long journey to make before she can become well instructed, civilized and prosperous.

FRANCE.

Prince Gortschakoff in Paris—An Invitation to Leopold of Belgium to Visit Compiegne—Bazaine to Command the Imperial Guard.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, of Russia, arrived in this city on Saturday.

LEOPOLD, King of Belgium, has been invited to meet NAPOLEON at Compiegne.

It is probable that Marshal BAZAINE will be appointed Commander of the Imperial Guard.

[FRANCOIS ACHILLE BAZAINE was born in 1811, and educated at l'Ecole Polytechnique. He entered the army in 1831, and the following year went through a campaign in Africa. In 1836 he was made Lieutenant, having received the cross of the Legion of Honor on the battlefield. In 1837 he served in Spain in the movements against the Carlists, and in 1839 he returned to Algeria with the rank of Captain. He took part in the Milianah, Kabylia and Morocco expeditions. In 1853, at the beginning of the war in the East, he left France in command of a brigade. During the siege of Sebastopol he rendered distinguished service and had the honor of having his name specially mentioned in the dispatches of the Marshals commanding the French forces. He was afterward placed in command of a division, and led the French portion of the expedition which reduced Kinburn. In 1856 he was appointed Inspector of several infantry divisions. In 1862 he commanded a portion of the French forces in the Mexican expedition, and succeeded Marshal FOREY as Commander-in-Chief in 1863. And on the 5th of September, 1864, he was made a Marshal of France, having previously, on Aug. 16, 1856, been appointed Commander of the Legion of Honor, and on July 2, 1863, Grand Cross. He is a brave and gallant officer, and the rumored appointment as Commander of the Imperial Guard proves the confidence placed in his fidelity by the Emperor.]

Another Council at Compiegne—Drouyn de Lhuys acting for the Minister of Foreign Affairs—The Programme of the "Left."

PARIS, Oct. 18.—A Council of Ministers met this morning at Compiegne, the Emperor presiding, and held two sessions to-day. M. DROUYN DE LHUYS has gone to Compiegne to supply the place of Prince DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE, Minister of Foreign Affairs, whose continued illness prevents his attendance.

The Opposition Deputies to the Corps Legislatif held a meeting to-day, at which they drew up and signed a manifesto. They declare that they will not go to the Legislative Chamber on the 26th inst., as has been proposed, because they do not wish to provoke a demonstration and imperil returning liberty. A pacific revolution, the result of which is daily becoming clearer, having commenced, they must not become the instruments of or furnish a pretext for disorder. The members of the Opposition will await the meeting of the Corps Legislatif on the day to which it has been postponed by the Government, when they will demand to know the reason for this new wrong, and will steadily pursue the work of urging the Democratic and Radical demands of the country.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Derby Gradually Sinking.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Lord DERBY is gradually sinking, and cannot live many days longer.

CUBA.

Arrival of Spanish Troops at Havana and Cienfuegos.

HAVANA, Oct. 18.—Three steamers have reached Cuba within forty-eight hours, all bringing reinforcements for the Spanish army. The Spanish mail steamer, previously reported, arrived Sunday. A steam transport, direct from Cadiz, touched at Cienfuegos yesterday, and landed 1,000 men. Another steamer arrived in the harbor here this morning full of troops. The General Transatlantic Company's steamer *Louisiana* arrived from Vera Cruz to-day, and sailed for St. Nazaire this afternoon. The steamer *Cleopatra* arrived from New-York, and sailed this afternoon for Vera Cruz.

THE PRIVATEER HORNET.

An Opinion as to the Result of the Proceedings—The Orders to the United States Steamer "Frolic"—The Character of the "Hornet's" Company.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—A gentleman who arrived here to-night direct from Wilmington, N. C., says the United States Commissioner, Collector of the Port, and Prosecuting Attorney have no doubt the *Hornet* will be condemned and dismantled. When the *Hornet* was captured, she had on board only ten tons of bad coal. This was removed by order of the Collector, and the connecting links of the engine severed. Captain HIGGINS put into port solely under distress. The steamer *Frolic*, which was sent from New-York, was under orders to prevent the cruise of the *Hornet* at all hazards, even to the sinking of her. The *Frolic* is now at Wilmington, and will remain there to render the authorities any assistance that may be necessary until the case is fully decided. The revenue cutter *McCulloch* is also at Wilmington, having been sent thither from Savannah. It is not supposed that Captain HIGGINS will be held for trial, as he assumed command on the high seas, and after the *Hornet* had received her armament and ammunition, but that the Paymaster will be the only one tried for the treason. He was recognised by the officers of the party who captured him as having been engaged in carrying [illegible] from a Northern port. The officers and [illegible] are represented to be of good fighting material, and capable of making bold demonstrations should an opportunity be offered.

Postponement of the Case until Thursday.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 18.—The case of the *Cuba* has been postponed until Thursday, on account of the absence of Mr. LOWERY, one of the counsel for the steamer.

CANADA.

A Grand Catholic Ceremony—Removal of the Relics of a Saint at Montreal—The Fall Fleet.

MONTREAL, Oct. 18.—The greatest Catholic display ever witnessed in Montreal took place yesterday afternoon, the occasion being the translation of the relics of St. SENO from Bonsecour's Church to the Bishop's Palace. Over 30,000 people joined in the procession. Fathers MARTINEAU and LANGCATE addressed the crowd in English and French, explaining the ceremonies. The streets were decorated with flags, arches, &c.

The harbor is unusually crowded at present with the Fall fleet.

There were slight showers of snow here this morning.

MEXICO.

Arrival of Mr. Seward at Manzanilla—Business in Congress—The Memory of General Rawlins—Revival of Business.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 12, *via* HAVANA, Oct. 18.—Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD arrived at Manzanilla on the 7th inst. He was received on landing with salutes from the forts, and was met by the Governor of the State of Colima, who in the name of President JUAREZ warmly welcomed the distinguished guest to Mexico. A member of the Cabinet has gone to meet Mr. SEWARD.

In the National Congress a sinking fund and the reduction of the national debt are under consideration. Congress has refused to grant further railroad concessions save to parties who can prove their ability to comply with the terms of their contracts.

The American flags were displayed at half-mast in the city on the 5th inst., in honor of the memory of the late Secretary RAWLINS.

Public and private enterprise is reviving. Unfinished aqueducts in various parts of the country are being completed, and new ones are in process of erection. Public improvements in the capital are urged forward with much activity. There are now two thousand miles of telegraph lines in operation in the Republic. Six railroads are in progress, and two hundred and forty miles of railroad are in active operation.

VIRGINIA.

The United States Senatorship—Nominations by the Walker and Wells Caucuses.

RICHMOND, Oct. 18.—The caucus of the Walker members of the Legislature closed after midnight, having nominated for United States Senators JOHN F. LEWIS, of Rockingham, and JOHN W. JOHNSTON, of Washington County. Mr. LEWIS is a native of Rockingham, 50 years of age, was a member of the Secession Convention, voted against and refused to sign the ordinance of secession, and was a Union man through the war, and as the candidate of the Walker party for Lieutenant-Governor he led his ticket by over 2,000 votes. JOHN W. JOHNSTON is a native of Virginia, a nephew of JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, a lawyer by profession, a Union man through the war, and was appointed Judge of the Washington Circuit Court by General CANBY. On the ballot on which Mr. LEWIS was nominated the vote stood: LEWIS, 57; Judge EDWARD PENDLETON, of Winchester, 53. On the ballot on which JOHNSTON was nominated the vote stood: JOHNSTON, 60; PENDLETON, 31; ROBERT L. OWEN, 10; JOSEPH SEGAR, 5.

The caucus of the Wells Republican members to-night nominated for United States Senator C. H. CHANDLER, late United States District-Attorney of Virginia, and Dr. ALEXANDER SHARPE, at present Marshal of the District of Columbia. The caucus also appointed a Committee to carry to Washington the protest recently adopted by the Republican members of the Legislature against the legality of that body.

TENNESSEE.

The Senate on the State Debt—No Repudiation—The United States Senatorship.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 18.—In the Senate, to-day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Past legislation in the pledge of the people's faith by the issue of bonds has tended to shake the foundations of even public credit, and created in the minds of many distrust as to the ultimate payment of our public debt; and

Whereas, A people who, in all their history, have shown scrupulous fidelity to their private obligations, commercially and otherwise, must consider justice to all public creditors as essential to the State's honor and dignity; and therefore,

Resolved, That the people of Tennessee will never signalize their restoration to the control of public affairs by countenancing, in any manner, a disregard of their public obligations.

Resolved, That under strict retrenchment and rigid economy in all other respects, all the available revenues and resources of the State should be faithfully appropriated to the payment of the interest on our bonded debt, and the security of the principal at maturity, for which they are in honor bound.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 18.—The election for United States Senator takes place to-morrow. JOHNSON's chances continue best, though his opponents say he cannot be elected. They do not, however, name the man who can defeat him.

FIRES.

Lake Shore Railroad Car Shops at Buffalo Destroyed—Loss $300,000—Heavy Losses in California by Fire.

BUFFALO, Oct. 18.—The car shops of the Lake Shore Railroad were destroyed by fire yesterday. Passenger and freight cars, lumber, car material and tools were entirely consumed. The loss is over $300,000; fully insured. One hundred and fifty workmen were thrown out of employment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—There have been numerous destructive fires throughout this city and State, and the aggregate loss is heavy.

ATCHISON, Kansas, Oct. 18.—The new Central School building was burned this morning. It was insured for $80,000 in the Hartford and Ætna Insurance Companies of Hartford and the North American Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Anniversary of the Discovery of America in San Francisco—Passengers by Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—The Italian residents generally, and a large proportion of other nationalities, yesterday celebrated the anniversary of the discovery of America by COLUMBUS, by a procession and appropriate exercises in the City Gardens.

During the week ending Oct. 17, over 1,100 passengers arrived in California by the Central Pacific Railroad. The majority of them intend settling in the State, having been attracted by the climate and productive soil.

Surveyor General DAVIS, of Nevada, has taken charge of the effects of the First National Bank of that State as assignee.

The Philadelphia Election of 1868—The Writ of Certiorari.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—CHARLES GIBBONS, by virtue of the decision in the contested election cases, has entered upon the duties of the office of District-Attorney *pro tempore*, until the decision of the Supreme Court on the writ of *certiorari*. This writ is reported to have been issued by Judge SHARSWOOD, previous to his departure for Pittsburg, on Saturday morning, many hours before the decision in the case was pronounced in the Court of Common Pleas, and it will therefore be disregarded by the majority of the Supreme Court Judges.

Admiral Farragut—Probability of His Recovery.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—The condition of Admiral FARRAGUT is daily improving. He will probably be able to leave for home in a few days.

The Virginia Legislature—The Elections in the North.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 18.—The Legislature met to-day. In both Houses a resolution was offered congratulating the country upon the recent Republican victories at the North. In the Senate it was laid upon the table as being out of the province of the present Legislature, and the House adjourned without action.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"MARY WARNER" AT BOOTH'S THEATRE.

A great concourse of people gathered last night at Booth's Theatre to see Miss BATEMAN in a new character, and to pass judgment upon Mr. TOM TAYLOR's new play. The audience began to assemble at an early hour, and before the curtain drew up nearly every eligible seat in the house was occupied, while an eager throng were striving at the ticket offices and in the lobbies to get what others more fortunate or fore-seeing had already secured. Miss BATEMAN in an old play has just filled a large theatre for four weeks without a change of bill; it is not surprising that Miss BATEMAN in a new play should be a powerful magnet of attraction. The performance last evening did and did not justify the interest created. "Mary Warner" contains some well defined and dependable elements of popularity, and we can believe may prove more attractive here than in England. Still, it is not a particularly good play, it is by no means Mr. TOM TAYLOR'S best play, and the reflection cannot be avoided that it is inferior to, if not unworthy of, the principal artist. That Miss BATEMAN does a great deal with her part in it necessarily follows. The piece is constructed with a close eye to her idiosyncrasies. There is no lack of perception here or of ingenuity. That capacity for the expression of deep, almost illimitable woe, for conveying that blank darkness of suffering into which struggles no gleam of light or consolation, for striking the chords of tragic intensity in a manner which, for one so young, seems so weird and incomprehensible—all these, and other capacities of our gifted young countrywoman, the dramatist has borne in mind, and, so far as his means went, carefully provided for. The result, however, is only a rather dull domestic drama. And if Miss BATEMAN produces vastly more effect in it than in other dull domestic dramas we are accustomed to, we are to thank the genius of the actress, and not that of the playwright. The situations given her are fair, and so, on the whole, are her opportunities throughout. But nothing would be easier in ordinary hands than the production of an effect distinctly commonplace. The mistakes that occur belong to the most hackneyed category of stage devices; there is little novelty or imagination about the conception or juxtaposition of the characters, almost everything that occurs is foreseen, and, in a word, the drama is in but a low plane as a work of art. Miss BATEMAN consequently deserves the more credit for raising, by her own sheer force, a fragile and comparatively worthless fabric into an ideal atmosphere, wherein the traits of wifely devotion, of fidelity unto worse than death, of tenderness that survives the fiercest grind of poverty and misery, are so glorified as at once to satisfy the sense of artistic completeness, and to constitute a beautiful and inspiring lesson.

George Warner, (Mr. JORDAN,) a young engineer, is dissatisfied with his position and wishes to emigrate. With this view he calls on Messrs. *Dutton* and *Downs*, mechanical engineers and contractors, by whom he is employed, tells them of his intention, and asks them to lend him £20 to carry it out. In the course of conversation he casually drops a suggestion about some improvement in a piece of machinery, but checks himself and stops short. *Dutton* offers £5 as a present if *Warner* will talk on, but he declines. *Dutton* says something about his cash box and its valuable contents; whereupon *Warner* indiscreetly declares that the money there, if justice were done, is more his property than *Dutton's*. This ebullition is the indirect cause or spring of all the subsequent miseries of *Warner* and his wife. Unfortunately, just before *Warner* entered the counting-house, one *Bob Levitt*, (Mr. THEO. HAMILTON,) a knavish but generous fellow-workman, has had an interview with *Dutton* and been dismissed for bad work and ill behavior. He afterward returns, however, and, being unnoticed, manages to hide in a lavatory. Now *Dutton*, being suddenly called out on business, leaves the unlucky *Warner* alone in the room while the drawer is open, or has the key in it, containing the cash-box. *Warner* goes away, but presently *Mrs. Warner* also calls on *Dutton*—without her husband's knowledge—to borrow the same sum of £20 to take them to America. *Dutton* excuses himself for not granting the loan and again conveniently leaves the room, soon followed by *Mrs. Warner*. At this juncture *Bob Levitt* embraces the opportunity to come out of his hiding-place, opens the drawer and puts the cash-box in his work-bag. He then goes to *Warner's* home where he counts his treasure—a large sum. He considerately inclosses some of the notes in *Warner's* shipping passage receipt, inscribed from a friend; then throws the cash-box into a settle-bed and takes his leave. The money is, of course, soon missed by *Dutton & Co.*, and *Tollit*, (Mr. PETERS,) a Sergeant of Police, suggests the search of *Warner's* premises. This is done, the notes left by *Bob Levitt* are found, the numbers identified, the cash-box discovered, and—to top the climax of disaster—even the chisel is found with which the box was manifestly forced, and which tool is known to belong to *Warner*. Here comes the nib of the plot. As there were none but the two *Warners* known to have been in the room in the absence of *Dutton*, the inference is irresistible that one or both of them have abstracted the money. *Warner* is promptly arrested. The wife, to save him, declares herself guilty. Each believes the other to be the thief. *Warner*, who is honest-hearted to the core, feels bitterly humiliated by the knowledge of his wife's guilt; but she—the distinction as between the sexes is, we may fear, typically just—nobly suffers five years' imprisonment, without even a chance of protesting her innocence, while she believes her husband the true culprit. We are spared, however, the indefinite protraction of unmerited suffering, for all ends happily and oppressed virtue is duly rewarded.

The play, while meritorious in some striking respects, is open to one fatal objection as regards the main hinge of the action. It is absolutely incredible that a rascal at once so cunning and so good-natured as *Bob Levitt*, should do the things he is represented as doing. No more palpable chain of circumstantial evidence could possibly be devised than that which he deliberately and with the best intentions forges for the destruction of the friends whom he ostensibly seeks to serve. Perhaps in all England there could not be found an artisan who does not know how usual it is to take the numbers of Bank of England notes, the smallest of which is equal to £25, and which pass from hand to hand with much more precaution than is usual with ourselves. But, not content with leaving some of the stolen notes in *Warner's* lodgings, *Bob Levitt* also leaves there the strong box that contained his plunder, the said box having been previously forced with a chisel of *Warner's*, which the thief conveniently leaves exposed in full view! Miss BATEMAN'S acting is worthy of high praise, but it is up-hill work to fight for sympathy in behalf of sufferings that manifestly lack a rational or probable foundation. This blemish apart, the performance of *Mary Warner* has much, we repeat, to commend it to popularity. Miss BATEMAN rises in it at times to her highest artistic level, which is to say that she then sways the audience at will evoking, by turns, floods of tears and thunders of applause. We have never seen Mr. GEORGE JORDAN in a part to which he seemed so thoroughly adapted as *George Warner*. In every point of appearance, gesture, passion, he was singularly natural, and, therefore, singularly effective. Miss VIRGINIA FRANCIS, who made her first appearance in New-York on this occasion, created a favorable impression, and the story betrayed by her tell-tale looks, however justly recommendatory, was hardly needed to secure her position with the audience. Miss FRANCIS promises to become a capital actress in the lighter *rôles*, and has decided physical advantages to sustain her obvious intellectual ones. Mr. THEO. HAMILTON gave a humorous and painstaking sketch of an intrinsically impossible character, and the remaining parts were creditably acted. Miss BATEMAN was called before the curtain at the end of every act, and received tumultuous proofs of the gratification of the house. She certainly deserved them; for if it is creditable to achieve an artistic triumph in a thoroughly good play, it is surely far more praiseworthy to do no less with a drama to which such serious objections as those we have noted must in honesty be taken.

IRISH DRAMA AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. FALCONER'S drama of "Charles O'Malley" will not take rank in respect of literary or theatrical worth with the better sensational plays he has written. Founded upon LEVER'S novel, it consists merely of a succession of scenes taken from the book, and most of them conspicuous only for the advantage of self-presentation they offer the author, who fills the principal part in his play. In spite of an excess of dialogue, however, there is abundant action in "Charles O'Malley," and its chivalrous hero as has so strong a hold upon one's sympathies that the superfluous dialogue called, last night, when it was first listened to, for no harsh comment. We need not follow either of the two characters through the different countries in which their story is in turn unfolded. Life in Galway, in Dublin and in Lisbon, and scenes on the march and on the battle field, are illustrated in its progress, though by the bills rather than by the scenic pictures, one of which showed a Flemish street in the Irish capital. Mr. FALCONER acted *Mickey Free*, and pleased the audience in general, and the gallery in particular, by his realization of the conventional and ever popular Irishman. *Charles O'Malley* had a discreet and impressive representative in Mr. JAMES H. TAYLOR. Mr. C. A. LOVEDAY rendered *Frank Webber* with an ease and a naturalness of the most refreshing kind. Miss ANNIE DELAND was *Luey Dashwood*, and as declamatory as need be, while Miss LISA WEBER assumed the part of *Mary*, an Irish maid, and labored desperately, but fruitlessly, to seize upon the brogue as well as the dress. The performance elicited much laughter and applause, and its two spectacular features, consisting of a troop of mounted dragoons and of the march of a brass band—the metal, though not rare in theatres, is expensive and effective when seen in this shape—gave rise to positive enthusiasm. The piece, we think, will enjoy a prosperous run. It is announced for repetition nightly until further notice.

SPECTACLE AT WOOD'S MUSEUM.

In consequence of a sudden and severe indisposition, Mr. HERRMANN did not give his promised entertainment at the Academy of Music last evening. He will resume his delightful performances, he hopes, to-night, and will remain in this City throughout the week.

OBITUARY.

Ex-Congressman MacDonald, of Maine.

Hon. MOSES MACDONALD, ex-member of Congress from the First Maine District, and Ex-Collector of Portland, Me., died suddenly at Saco yesterday. He was born in Limerick, York County, Me., on the 8th of April, 1815. After completing his studies he chose the profession of the law, and having qualified himself for the discharge of its duties, and being admitted to the Bar soon after attaining his majority, he practiced in his native State from 1837 to 1845. Entering political life as a Democrat, he was elected to the Legislature by that party in 1841, where he so distinguished himself that in 1845 he was chosen Speaker of the House. In 1846 he was elected State Treasurer and held that office for three consecutive terms. From 1853 to 1856 he represented the First Congressional District of Maine during two sessions, as a member of the Thirty-second and Thirty-third Congresses. In 1857, on the accession of Mr. BUCHANAN to the Presidency, he was appointed United States Collector for the District of Portland and Falmouth. Since holding this office the party with which he was connected losing its prestige in Maine, he has not been prominent in politics. At the time of his death he was 54 years of age.

STATE POLITICS.

The Republicans of the Second District of Columbia have nominated ELISHA W. BUSHNELL for member of Assembly, and ALMON L. BAILEY for School Commissioner.

The Democracy of Chemung County have nominated Colonel E. L. PATRICK for member of Assembly, CHARLES K. HETFIELD for School Commissioner, JOHN L. SEXTON for Justice of Sessions, and Dr. JOHN F. SMITH for Coroner. Colonel PATRICK was renominated by acclamation, but for the other offices there were several candidates.

We learn from the Catskill *Examiner* that Hon. RUFUS H. KING, of that place, has declined the Republican nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court in the Third District.

The Democrats of the Third District of Rensselaer County have nominated F. S. FAIRCHILD, of Greenbush, for member of Assembly, and GEORGE W. HIDLEY, of North Greenbush, for School Commissioner.

The Republicans of the Third District of Monroe County have nominated VOLNEY P. BROWN, of Wheatland, for member of Assembly. He is at present one of the Board of Supervisors and was the unanimous choice of the Convention. GEORGE W. SIME, of Sweden, has been nominated for School Commissioner. Hon. CHARLES S. WRIGHT has been renominated for the Assembly by the Republicans of the First District, and WILLIAM E. EDMUNDS, of Pittsford, for School Commissioner. Both were chosen without opposition.

Dr. H. B. RANSOM has been nominated for member of Assembly by the Democrats of the Fourth District of Erie County.

The Democrats of the Eighth Judicial District have nominated as Justices of the Supreme Court, FRANCIS E. CORNWELL, of Buffalo, for the long term, and HIRAM E. SICKLES, of Albion, for the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge DAVIS.

Hon. FRANCIS S. THAYER was renominated by acclamation, yesterday, by the Republican Convention at Troy, for Senator from the Twelfth District, consisting of the Counties of Rensselaer and Washington.

W. H. BAKER, of Constantia, has been nominated for member of Assembly by the Republicans of the Second District of Oswego County.

Hon. JOHN L. FLAGG, of Troy, who has served two terms in the Assembly, has been renominated by the Democrats of the First District of Rensselaer County.

The Democrats of the Twenty-fourth District, consisting of the Counties of Broome, Tioga and Tompkins, have nominated ALANSON MUNGER, of Owego, for Senator.

The Republicans of Schenectady County have nominated JACOB VEDDER for Sheriff, and Hon. JUDSON S. LANDON for County Judge.

The Democrats of Columbia County on Saturday nominated WILLIAM I. HOPSAPPLE and HENRY M. HAYNOR for Superintendents of Poor, and JAMES DINGMAN for Justice of Sessions.

EX-SECRETARY SEWARD

Acknowledgment of the Hospitalities and Courtesies Shown Him During His California Visit.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Oct. 12.

Mayor MCCOPPIN has received the following letter from Mr. SEWARD. It is a graceful acknowledgment of the hospitality and courtesy evinced toward him by our citizens during his stay here:

STEAMER GOLDEN CITY,
PACIFIC OCEAN, Oct. 1, 1869.

Frank McCoppin, Mayor of San Francisco:

MY DEAR SIR: The City of San Francisco made me its guest during my recent sojourn on the Pacific Coast of the United States. This unexpected and distinguished courtesy was rendered infinitely more touching and impressive by the refined and delicate manner in which the hospitalities of the city were conducted. No formal announcement of the courtesy was made. Respected members of the Council of Supervisors met me at Sacramento and conducted me unostentatiously to the city. You, as Mayor, received me at the wharf, attended me to the residence which had been chosen and introduced me to your fellow-citizens. During my stay in the city all the attentions and kindnesses were shown to me which could make my visit instructive and pleasant; but this was done in a way which left me to feel all the freedom and unconstraint of purely social life. You attended and took leave of me with the simplicity of domestic hospitality when my visit was closed. It only remained for me then in some way, and otherwise than in written words if possible, to manifest my profound sense of these attentions. It occurred to me that I might do this by availing myself of the hospitalities which the Mexican Government had tendered me, to introduce the City of San Francisco, in the person of its Chief Magistrate, to the capital of Mexico. Sentiments of high personal respect and esteem for you individually concurred with the more public considerations which I have mentioned in influencing me to offer and urge that invitation. I regret very sincerely that you have found yourself obliged to withdraw your acceptance of it. In deciding to do so you have given up an excursion which I think might have been beneficial to the city over whose affairs you preside, as you certainly have deprived me of a great pleasure which I anticipated.

While I do not regard this as a formal letter, I am nevertheless desirous that the feelings and sentiments toward the city authorities and people of San Francisco, which I have thus confessed, may in some way become known.

Very truly, your friend,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THE ERIE STRIKE.

Condition of Affairs Along the Road—What the Officers of the Company Say.

The general topic of conversation along the line of the Erie Railway is the strike of the employes and the action of the Company in discharging the men in the Port Jervis shops. Some argue that the men ought to have waited a day or two after the 15th, the day on which Admiral FISK promised them they should have their pay, but the men belonging to the Union say that it would have been a violation of their agreement with the other shops, and they were in duty bound to refuse to work until they had been paid. All the shopmen on the line of the road now having been paid, the only question at issue is, whether the Company shall reinstate the discharged employes of the Port Jervis shop. The strike is now general over the whole road. Intelligence was received yesterday from Buffalo and Dunkirk, at each of which places a large force of hands are employed; that they had ceased labor until the Port Jervis men were reinstated. The men at the shops at Long Dock, Newburg and Susquehanna have also quit work, so that business, so far as the shops are concerned, is at a stand still. The strike is being conducted quietly; no insult or act of violence being offered. The men at Port Jervis were in session all Firemen's Hall yesterday, and are in hourly receipt of intelligence from their brethren from other places. The men are confident that all they ask will at last be conceded, and so the matter stands. The statement that the Company is bankrupt was officially denied yesterday afternoon, and it is stated that the men employed by the Company are paid off as near as the scarcity of small bills and currency will permit. It appears that the Erie Company some months since inaugurated a system of consolidation in the matter of their machine shops, and already those at Paterson and Piermont have been closed, while it is expected that the Port Jervis shop will also be closed soon. The car shops at Jersey City, Elmira, Dunkirk and Buffalo are still in operation. The consolidation and closing of machine and car shops is done, it is understood, with a view to reducing the expenses of the Company.

Mr. FISK says the strikes in the machine shops along the line of the Erie Railway are purely local, and do not in any way affect the running of the trains or the character of the road.

The Strike in Jersey City.

The anticipated sequence of the strike of the employes in the machine shop of the Erie Railway Company at Port Jervis has come. The machinists in the employ of the Company at Jersey City yesterday morning refused to continue their work unless their co-workers at Port Jervis were reinstated upon the terms they exact. The Company determined to stand out, and the result was that those of them located in Jersey City threw up their situations. The number of men thrown out of employment by this action equals now about fifteen hundred.

The men, after their withdrawal from work yesterday morning, held a meeting at No. 7 Engine House, in North First-street, and decided to assemble each morning at 7 o'clock and each noon, until the difficulty shall have reached a conclusion, for mutual consultation. At the noon meeting yesterday a committee was appointed to inquire into the truth of the reports concerning the reemployment of the men at Port Jervis. This Committee waited upon Mr. H. L. BROWN, master machinist of the road, and were informed by him that it was untrue. Nothing further of any consequence was done.

A number of men were, immediately after the strike of the regular employes, placed in the machine shop by the Company, but were not allowed to work by the strikers. Two or three of the old workmen who still remained at work at last accounts, were ordered by their fellow-workmen to discontinue.

Work Discontinued at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The employes of the Erie Railway workshops in this City, 200 in all, struck for regular pay at 9 o'clock this morning. At a meeting held this afternoon resolutions were adopted stating their past grievances, and determining to hold off until such time as their object shall be accomplished, and the employes at Port Jervis are reinstated.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The Medical Branch of the New-York University inaugurated its Winter's course of lectures last evening in the new building on Twenty-sixth-street, near the Bellevue Hospital. The opening address was delivered by Dr. JOHN W. DRAPER.

The Fire Commissioners have pronounced the following sentences on delinquent firemen: GEORGE MURPHY, engine No. 15, conduct prejudicial to good order, to forfeit three days' pay; GEO. W. KEILT, No. 3, intoxication, complaint dismissed; MICHAEL STANTON, No. 14, absence without leave and intoxication, dismissed from the force; GEORGE MUNN, No. 8, absence without leave, fined five days' pay; ERWIN D. BUCKMAN, No. 15, absence without leave, fined ten days' pay.

Brooklyn.

The new branch of the Coney Island Railroad from Ninth-street, through Ninth-avenue and Fifteen-street to the city line, will be opened for traffic to-day.

TERRENCE FLYNN, who was assaulted by JOHN HOWARD and stabbed with a knife, about two weeks ago, died in the City Hospital on Sunday. HOWARD is in custody.

LATEST FROM THE LADIES.—Since the introduction of PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, ladies who formerly used dyes are universally abandoning them. They find the new article so harmless, so clean and pure, so pleasant to the senses, and with all so superior as a means of renewing the original color, that they absolutely shudder when they think of the filthy stuff they once used.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. BYNNER & Co., 189 Broadway, New-York watches and jewelry at wholesale.—*Advertisement.*

Middletown Mineral Springs Water. Will positively cure Dyspepsia, Constipation and all diseases of the skin and blood. Principal depot No. 192 Broadway and 46 Liberty-street.—*Advertisement.*

FOR COLDS, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS and all affections of the Lungs, take AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, especially prepared by the TIMES by a practical agriculturist, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

CABLE TELEGRAMS: Latest Telegraphic News from all Parts of the World.

GREAT BRITAIN: Shipbuilding on the Clyde; New Vessels for American Lines; Commercial Spirit of Liverpool; The Slave Trade; Questions of the Day; The Fenians.

SPAIN: The Situation; Intensity of Political Feeling; Earnestness of the Republicans; The King Question; The Fighting in Valencia and Barcelona; Surrender of the Insurgents.

FRANCE: Political Affairs; Strike of Merchants' Clerks; Probable Return of M. Rouher to the Cabinet.

Political.

Governor Senter's Message; The Tennessee State Finances; Address of John C. Breckenridge at Owen, Ky.; Affairs in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Vermont and Arkansas; Stirring Appeal of the German Republicans.

Agricultural.

Rotation of Crops; Harvesting Potatoes; Cultivation of the Sugar Beet; List of State and County Fairs; Review of the Produce and Cattle Markets; The Cotton Crop in Georgia.

General Topics.

THE NATIONAL CENTRE: Proposed Removal of the Seat of Government—The Geographical and Political Centre.

LITERARY MATTERS, &c.: Epes Sargent's New Poem; The Woman Question in Verse; Dr. Parkman's "Discovery of the Great West;" Bjornstadt's "Among the Sierras;" Some New Books.

THE TURF: The Jerome Park Fall Races—Concluding Day; Sale of Mr. Cameron's Stud; Fatal Accident to a Valuable Race Horse.

MISCELLANEOUS: Colfax among the Mormons; Chinese Testimony in California; General Thomas' Report on Alaska; The Cotton Crop of South Carolina; The State University; Railroad Travel in Utah; From Sacramento to Salt Lake; The Accident at St. Maurice, Canada; Goldwin Smith on Annexation.

Local News.

THE GOLD RING: Complete Exposure of the Great Plot; How and by Whom it was Worked Up; Causes of its Failure; Persistent Efforts to Entrap the President; Letter from General Grant.

AMERICAN COMMERCE: Causes of its Decline; Meeting of the Congressional Committee; Shipbuilding Abroad and at Home; Views of Messrs. Webb, Opdyke, Low, Snow, Poillon, Whitlock, Nesmith and others.

Editorial Comments.

Our Finances—Triple Currency Consols; Decay of the American Marine; Significance of the late Elections; The German Americans and the Democracy; Reduce the Taxes; Usury on Mortgages.

TERMS—Three Dollars per annum. Two copies one year, $5.

It may be had at the counter of the Publication Office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

For an Irritated Throat, Cough or Cold, "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

The Manufacturer of a new Hair Preparation advertises to strike out of existence the Hair Poisons of the day. Why don't he strike out the deadly Lead poison in his article to prove that he practices what he preaches? Reader, you can readily discover the Lead Poison by dropping it on a piece of the Hydriodate of Potash, and instantly the deadly yellow color appears. Apply this infallible test to the EGYPTIAN HAIR COLORING and no such result is produced. It is the only safe and effectual article sold. General agent, GEORGE WM. SOUTHWICK, No. 58 Vesey-st.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. call the attention of capitalists to the sale of handsome house and lot, No. 163 West 36th-st., to be sold at auction by order of executor, TO-DAY (Tuesday) at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

Mississquoi Spring Water is the original and only mineral water that has wrought so many cures in diseases of the kidneys and all impurities of the blood. For sale by druggists everywhere, and at the depot, J. F. HENRY. Call or send for new pamphlet, No. 8 College-place.

We would call Attention to the Sale of elegant residence and villa sites on Fordham Ridge, near Central-av., to be sold at auction TO-DAY (Tuesday), at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Ladies' French Kid Boots.—An entirely new stock, of the best designs and material. Misses and children's shoes. JOHN W. BURT, No. 841 Broadway, four doors below Union-square.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER'S great sale at Gateway, N. J., yesterday, was, as their sales usually are, very successful. At the time appointed a goodly number of very respectable appearing persons had assembled; indeed, under the admirable arrangements and precautions, none others could attend, and not one incident occurred to mar the pleasures of the day. The train started promptly, and made the run in fifty-five minutes. These prompt, quick-running special trains do more toward perfecting a good sale than most persons imagine. If the special happens to be behind a way train, and drags along slowly, making many stoppages, the passengers become weary, imagine the property to be much further off than it really is, and when they finally arrive alight disgusted and in anything but a buying humor. If on the contrary the train moves along briskly, without stoppages or delays, the passengers are brought to the grounds fresh, in good spirits, with keen appetites and ready to appreciate whatever is offered them, whether it be lunch or land. Such was the case yesterday; the ride was quickly made, the lunch good, and the results of the sale satisfactory alike to the owner and the purchasers.

To-day Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, will offer 200 villa plots and a handsome country seat at Clinton-place, Newark, N. J. The property is beautifully situated on elevations commanding magnificent views. Westward the eye is greeted by the Orange Mountains, clothed with verdure from base to summit. To the south, but three miles distant, lies the growing City of Elizabeth. Eastward, beyond the low land, stretch the waters of Newark Bay and the Sound. Beyond these, the long range of Bergen Hill lifts its rock-ribbed form, crowned with cities and villas, and Staten Island elevates its beauteous and well cultured hills. The mansion to be sold was built by BENJAMIN C. MEAD, Esq., for his own use of the best materials. The present owner has enlarged and improved it. The grounds are ornamented with shade trees, and the garden is stocked with a variety of fruit. The lots are but a few minutes' walk from the horse cars, but half a mile from the Newark line. The special train will start from the foot of Liberty-street at 11 o'clock A. M. Efficient detectives will attend. Maps, free passes and full particulars may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 26 Pine-street, and of Messrs. CHANDLER & GIESE, No. 793 Broadstreet, Newark.

Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & SON will to-day sell the property of Ross & Co.'s Print Works, on the Delaware River, N. J., at Stockton, on the Camden and Amboy Railroad. There are about five acres of ground, a number of buildings used for the works' and several dwellings. The situation is directly opposite Port Richmond, N. J., where coal can always be had at a fair price. The sale will commence on the premises at 1 o'clock P. M. Maps and particulars may be had at the auctioneers' office No. 77 Cedar-street.

To-morrow Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. have a positive sale, without reserve, of 150 very fine villa sites at Madison, N. J., by order of the Madison Land Improvement Company. The property sold by them at the previous sale at this place was very beautiful, but the plots to be sold to-morrow surpass them. They are magnificently situated, command a fine view of over twenty miles of country, are but ten minutes' walk from the station, and immediately opposite the Drew Seminary and the elegant residence of F. S. LATHROP, Esq. The excellent management of the last sale, and the care taken to provide in every way for the comfort and convenience of the many guests are a sufficient guarantee that this one will be in all respects very pleasant. Competent detectives will be on hand to prevent the attendance of all improper or undesirable persons. The special train will start from the foot of Barclay-street at 10 o'clock A. M. Collation on the arrival of the train. Maps and free passes may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 26 Pine-street.

The same day Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER will sell about 200 acres of land, in parcels of from two to six acres each, at Boscobel, in Westchester County, directly on the Hudson River. This tract has been laid out for country seats by an experienced landscape gardener, and is so diversified in surface that each site commands attractive and extensive river views. It is situated between Sing Sing and Peekskill, about thirty-five miles from New-York, and is free from all objections. Cruger's Station is immediately contiguous to the property. It is proposed to change the name of this station to Boscobel, which has been the name of the Post Office at the station for years. Plans are also on foot for the building of a new and elegant station house. The property is bounded on one side by a stream of water running through a deep and picturesque valley, on the east by the Albany Post road, and on the west by the river, and is peculiarly adapted for gentlemen's residences. There are twelve trains daily. All respectable persons who desire to attend will, by leaving their names and addresses at the auctioneers' office, No. 25 Nassau-st., have passes sent to them.

On Thursday the beautiful Oloff Park, part of the Van Cortlandt estate, adjoining Jerome Park, near Kingsbridge, Westchester County, comprising 300 valuable plots of land, containing from one to thirty city lots each, will be offered at auction. It is seldom so beautiful and valuable a property as this is offered in the market. It is in one of the most delightful parts of one of the most elegant counties in the State. It has a frontage on three important and ancient roads—the old Albany Post road, the old Boston Post road, and the road from Yonkers to Williamsbridge and Westchester. The interior and more elevated portions of the Park has been made accessible by broad avenues, laid out with great care, on easy grades, and the plots on the two principal summits front on reserved private parks, a share in the ownership of which is conveyed with the lots fronting on them. The property has been in the possession of the VAN CORTLANDT family for about 200 years. Its southernmost portion adjoins Jerome Park, and borders on lands of Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and WILLIAM O. GILES. The lower portion of the Park is on high ground, is quite picturesque, and affords beautiful views of the surrounding country, including the adjacent parts of New York City and the towns of Yonkers and West Farms. Most of the elevated portion is beautifully wooded, a clear stream of water, fed by perpetual streams, and suitable for trout ponds, descends from the uplands along Van Cortlandt-avenue, and excellent drinking water is readily obtained on any part of the Park. The more elevated parts of the Park furnish admirable villa sites, while the lower and more level portions are better fitted for more moderate improvements, or for business. A drive through the Park, any day before the sale, will amply repay the visitor, and there are always on the ground persons to direct and give information.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By Joseph McGuire.

Lease of the property known as the Mansion Stables, n. w. corner of 7th-av. and 42d-st..... $30,000

STATEN ISLAND.

By Joseph McGuire.

Five-story building and frame building, and 3 acres, on Richmond road..... $6,000

RAHWAY, N. J.

By Johnson & Miller.

Nos. 334 to 337, block No. 12, Locustville-av.
Tehama-st., 25x100, each..... $140
Nos. 362 to 365, block No. 12, Tehama-st., 25
each.....
Nos. 424, block No. 14, Villa-place, 25x148.... 150
Nos. 425 and 426, block No. 14, Villa-place,
each..... 140
Nos. 427 and 428, block No. 14, Villa-place,
each..... 175
Nos. 429 to 443, block No. 14, Villa-place, 25
each..... 110
Nos. 444 to 446, block No. 14, Villa-place, 25
each..... 120
Nos. 447, block No. 14, Villa-place, 25x115.... 125
Nos. 448 to 457, block No. 14, Villa-place,
each..... 120
Nos. 458, block No. 15, Jefferson-av., 25x100.. 140
Nos. 464 to 466, block No. 15, Jefferson-av.,
barns, 25x75, each..... 240
Nos. 467, block No. 15, Jefferson-av., 50x75... 250
Nos. 468, block No. 15, Jefferson-av., 50x55... 95
Nos. 469, block No. 15, Jefferson-av., 50x55... 95
Nos. 470 to 472, block No. 15, Jefferson-av.,
each..... 70
Nos. 562 and 563, block No. 9, St. George's-
av., 25x100, each..... 120
Nos. 737 and 738, block No. 3, Inman-av., 25x
100, each..... 110
Nos. 739 to 741, block No. 3, Inman-av., 25x
100, each..... 120
Nos. 742 to 745, block No. 3, Inman-av., 25x
100, each..... 115
1 lot, No. 38, block No. 6, Jacques-av. and Plainfield-av., 25x100..... 70
2 lots, Nos. 121 and 122, block No. 6, Adele-st., 25x116, each..... 155
2 lots, Nos. 119 and 120, block No. 6, Adele-st., 25x116, each..... 70
40 lots, Nos. 135 to 133, block No. 6, Jacques-av. and Adele-st., 25x100, each..... 70
4 lots, Nos. 134 to 137, block No. 6, Jacques-av., 25x100, each..... 60
1 lot, No. 38, block No. 6, Jacques-av. and Plainfield-av., 25x100..... 55
2 lots, Nos. 121 and 122, block No. 6, Adele-st., 25x116, each..... 75
2 lots, Nos. 119 and 120, block No. 6, Adele-st., 25x116, each..... 65
7 lots, Nos. 112 to 118, block No. 6, Adele-st., 25x116, each..... 90
4 lots, Nos. 107 to 111, block No. 6, Railroad-av., 25x116, each..... 200
3 lots, Nos. 124 to 125, block No. 6, Plainfield-av., 25x100, each..... 100
4 lots, Nos. 46 to 49, block No. 5, Railroad-av., 25x100, each..... 100
3 lots, Nos. 30 to 41, block No. 4, Railroad-av., 25x100, each..... 100
1 lot, No. 26, block No. 4, Minna-st., 25x100..... 70
3 lots, Nos. 27 to 29, block No. 4, Minna-st., 25x100, each..... 70
3 lots, Nos. 30 to 32, block No. 4, Minna-st., 25x100, each..... 70
3 lots, Nos. 33 to 35, block No. 4, Inman-st., 25x100, each..... 70
3 lots, Nos. 52 to 55, block No. 4, Inman-st., 25x100, each..... 70
2 lots, Nos. 57 and 58, block No. 5, Minna-st., 25x100, each..... 70
2 lots, Nos. 50 and 51, block No. 5, Plainfield-av., 25x100, each..... 70
2 lots, Nos. 59 and 60, block No. 5, Minna-st., 25x100, each..... 70
2 lots, Nos. 52 and 53, block No. 5, Plainfield-av., 25x100, each..... 70
2 lots, Nos. 54 and 61, block No. 5, Plainfield-av., 25x100, each..... 70
2 lots, Nos. 55 and 56, block No. 5, Plainfield-av., 25x100, each..... 70
2 lots, Nos. 62 and 63, block No. 5, Minna-st., 25x100, each..... 70
4 lots, Nos. 68 to 71, block No. 5, Jacques-av., 25x100, each..... 115
2 lots, Nos. 84 to 87, block No. 5, Jacques-av., 25x100, each..... 125
3 lots, Nos. 23 to 25, block No. 3, Jaques and Inman avs., 25x100, each..... 130
3 lots, Nos. 20 to 22, block No. 3, Jaques and Minna avs., 25x100, each..... 137
2 lots, Nos. 18 and 19, block No. 3, Inman-av., 25x139, each..... 137
2 lots, Nos. 16 and 17, block No. 3, Inman-av., 25x138, each..... 130
2 lots, Nos. 14 and 15, block No. 3, Inman-av., 25x126, each..... 130
2 lots, Nos. 12 and 13, block No. 3, Inman-av., 25x113, each..... 130
2 lots, Nos. 10 and 11, block No. 3, Inman-av., 25x116, each..... 120
9 lots, Nos. 1 to 9, block No. 3, Inman-av., 25x92, each..... 125
125

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

15th-st., s. s., 142.6 ft. w. of 7th-av., 24.9x86.6 (one-third share)..... $5,318
25th-st., s. s., 140.6 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x98.9..... 38,500
41st-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 16.8x80..... 16,000
45th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20.6x100.5..... 28,500
46th-st., s. s., 76 ft. e. of 11th-av., 24x75.3..... 13,500
54th-st., s. s., 163 ft. e. of 6th-av., 22x100.5..... 40,000
84th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 6th-av., 200 x the block.. 85,000
123d-st., s. s., 280 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x99.11..... 14,000
11th-av., e. s., 50.4 ft. s. of 95th-st., 25.2x100..... 2,900

Leases Recorded.

6th-av., No. 863, 5 7-12 years; per year, 3 years, $1,500; per year, 2 7-12 years..... $1,700
Bowery, No. 43, 10 years, per year..... 3,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 25x102..... $300
Columbia-st., e. s., 40 ft. n. of Woodhull-st., 20x80. 8,700
Degraw-st., s. s., 222.10 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 17.6 x100..... 3,000
Graham-st., e. s., 313 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 24x 82.10..... 850
Halsey-st., s. s., 165 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 40x 100..... 1,250
Henry-st., w. s., 75.4 ft. s. of President-st., 8x104. 900
Henry-st., n. w. s., 22.6 ft. n. e. of Rapelyea st., 21.10x69..... 14,000
Rapelyea-st., n. e. s., 69 ft. n. w. of Henry-st., 20x38.6x39x21.4x48.10..... 1,100
Hoyt-st., w. s., 25 ft. n. of Douglass-st., 25x100.. 2,000
Jay-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of High-st., 28x103..... 5,400
Remsen-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Henry-st., 37.6x150 (Referee's sale)..... 24,000
Same property..... 28,000
Rutledge-st., n. s., 81.4 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 21.10x100 850
Ryerson-st., w. s., 165 ft. from De Kalb-av., 20x100 12,500
Van Dyke-st., n. s., 110 ft. n. w. of Van Brunt, 20x100..... 1,100
Walton-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Harrison-av., 25x100 2,675
Washington-st., w. s., 133 ft. s. of Concord, 25x106 17,000
Webster-st., n. s., 274.6 ft. w. of Hudson-av., 40x100 450
Webster-st., n. s., 234.6 ft. w. of Hudson-av., 20x100 230
Willow-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Myrtle-st., 44.8x101.3 x25x100..... 1,000
Withers-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 25x100 1,500
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 450 ft. e. of Grand-av., 150x131.. 4,000
North 4th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-st., 25x100..... 3,500
5th-st., s. s., 75 ft. s. of South 3d-st., 22x64..... 450
5th-st., s. s., 75 ft. s. of South 3d-st., 22x64..... 500
South 9th-st., n. s., 187.8 ft. e. of 3d-st., 20.10x109.. 15,500
20th-st., n. e. s., 150 ft. n. w. of 3d-av., 50x59.7x60 X57..... 1,500
Bedford-av., w. s., 225 ft. n. of Tillary-st., 200x100 20,000
Clermont-av., e. s., 202.6 ft. s. of Park-av., 25x100 5,000
Franklin-av., e. s., 40 ft. s. of Putnam-av., 20x80.. 6,125
Gates and Nostrand avs., S. E. cor., 125x100..... 12,000
Grand-av., e. s., 279 ft. s. of Gates-av., 21x101.6.. 17,000
Stuyvesant-av., w. s., 137.6 ft. n. of Gates-av., 18 x100..... 5,000
Lots Nos. 65 and 66, sectional map No. 5, Fort Hamilton..... 225
Lot No. 225, Burcham's assessment, map of Williamsburg..... 2,900

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Greenburg.

Main-st., n. s., lot No. 4, map C. G. Storms, 50x 162..... $800
Lots Nos. 24 and 25, map G. L. McKenzie..... 800

Morrisania.

College-av., e. s., 16 ft. s. of Villa-place, 16x96.... $5,000

Ossining.

Road to landing, s. s., adjoining D. Cock's, 25x96. $1,200

Scarsdale.

New-York road, e. s., adjoining Nancy E. Palmer's, 2 82-100 acres..... $564

White Plains.

North-st. and Rosedale road, n. w. corner, 14 acres..... $7,000

West Farms.

Walton and Berrian avs., s. w. corner, 100x200.. $1,900

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Erie-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 7th-st., 25x100..... $3,100

Hudson City.

Pine-st., n. s., 96 ft. w. of Grand-av., 25x100..... $1,300
Turnpike road, s. s., adjoining James Isling's, 25 x110..... 350

Bergen.

Pine and Oak sts., n. e. corner, 200x100..... $4,800

West Hoboken.

Division and Cedar sts., n. e. corner, 150x100..... $1,200

Greenville.

Lot No. 39, Tilden et al.'s property, 50x114..... $1,650

Union Township.

Lots Nos. 846 and 847, Weehawken Land, &c., Association, 50x100..... $700
Lot No. 859, block No. 17, Weehawken Land, &c., Association, 25x100..... 400
Lot No. 882, block No. 16, Weehawken Land, &c., Association, 25x100..... nom.

Kearney.

Plot adjoining A. Schuyler's, 16 55-100 acres, sold by Peter Van Embergh..... $10,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

130,000 PEOPLE

LIVE IN THE CITY OF NEWARK.
The lots to be sold by
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.
will be
AT NO VERY DISTANT DAY
IN THE MOST DESIRABLE
PART OF THE CITY.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY FRENCH-roof brown-stone house, No. 41 West 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is 25 feet by 55, built by the owner for his own use, and in complete order throughout. The lot, which is 25 feet by 100 feet 5 inches, is leased from Columbia College; ground rent, $250 per annum. A portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, and immediate possession will be given. Apply to the owner on the premises, after 5 P. M., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 87TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., by order of the executors, a first-class four-story brown-stone house, with back stairs, &c. Extra lot through to 86th-st., on which is a fine stable. The house will be sold with the handsome furniture, if desired. Price $60,000. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—ON WASHington-square, first-class house, four-story brownstone, 25x120, with an L; or, if wanted, two lots can be bought, 50x120, which will be the corner of the 5th-av. extension. For particulars, price, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE NEAR BROADWAY—A valuable lot, more than full size, on a cross street, between 8th and 14th sts., and 150 feet westerly from Broadway, on which is a substantial house, easily converted into a store. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

THE METHODISTS OF NEW-YORK
ARE CORDIALLY INVITED
TO BE PRESENT AT THE
SECOND DAY'S SALE OF PROPERTY
AT MADISON, N. J.
BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT.
SPECIAL TRAIN AND COLLATION.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., MURRAY Hill—One of the most unique, tasteful and complete houses in the City for sale, with elegant furniture throughout, at $60,000, with early possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR-STORY brown-stone house in fee, No. 53 West 31st-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.; house 21x50, lot 100.5, with carpets, gas fixtures and shades; part can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

TWO FRAME HOUSES FOR SALE in North River, York, 125th-st., new and well furnished; 14 rooms, water and gas; price, $6,000 each; marble mantels; only $2,000 required; the rest on mortgage. Apply to JOHN BARRY, 186 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A MOST DESIRABLE THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone house, in West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Price $50,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A VALUAble down-town store property for sale very low for cash or exchange for other property; title perfect. Address C. A. WOOD, M. D., No. 25 Waverley-place.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN—Three-story and basement brick house, in an excellent neighborhood; plain but comfortable furniture, in good order, which will be sold or rented with the house, as preferred; nine boarders will be suited. Apply immediately to JOSEPH WILLIAMS & CO., corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

MADISON
IS ONE OF THE LOVLIEST TOWNS
IN NEW JERSEY.
THE LOTS TO BE SOLD BY
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
ARE IMMEDIATELY OPPOSITE THE
DREW SEMINARY,
and command one of the finest views in the States.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, THAT magnificent plot of four full lots, northwest corner 8th-av. and Sackett-st., a few feet from Grand Plaza, Lincoln Monument, illuminated fountain, &c.; a choice and very beautiful location. Apply to owner, No. 5 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Free of mortgage if desired.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NO CITY
IN THE
MIDDLE STATES
has grown or is growing so astonishingly as the
CITY OF
NEWARK,
130,000 people in a few years will increase to 200,000, and cover with houses the lots to be sold on the 19th inst. by
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

NEWARK, N. J.
A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT,
WITH SIX ACRES OF LAND,
On Clinton-place, in the suburbs of Newark, will be sold at auction by
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
on Oct. 19. See auction column for particulars. Permits now ready. It will be necessary to examine the property before the sale, as the house will be sold on that day.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST COTTAGE in Westchester County, near Kingsbridge; house furnished; 1¼ acres ground, fronting two streets; abundance of shrubbery; all in complete order. Call on W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st., E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 343 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A FIRST-CLASS new three-story French-roof house, fourteen rooms, all city improvements; lot 50x145; high ground; three minutes' walk to depot; $13,500; terms to suit. Apply to owner, No. 193 Broadway, Room No. 6.

ORANGE, N. J.—HANDSOME RESIDENCE, stables, &c., 10 acres under highest cultivation, modern conveniences, adjoining Llewellyn Park. Terms easy; will exchange. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st.

IF YOU HAVE NEVER
BEEN OVER THE
MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD,
GO WITH A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
ON WEDNESDAY, TO MADISON,
AND ENJOY SOME OF THE
FINEST MOUNTAIN AND VALLEY SCENERY
IN THE STATE.
FREE TRAIN AND COLLATION.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, TWO story and extension, (fifteen rooms,) carriage house, hennery, &c., with twelve lots; only five minutes from Glendale Depot, on South Side Railroad; terms easy. Apply at office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room 7.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A GOOD HOUSE, NINE ROOMS, comfortably furnished, pleasant location, 45 minutes from 28th-st. by Harlem Railroad. Inquire on the premises, corner of Fitch-st. and Washington-av., Tremont, Westchester County, or of ROBERT CLARK, at Mr. J. Gill's P. F. Hardware Manufactory, No. 5 Broadway Alley, (rear of No. 149 East 26th-st.,) New-York.

TO RENT—THE MODERN THREE-STORY high-stoop dwelling house, No. 88 Amity-st.; has gas fixtures, bathroom, &c. Apply on premises from 9 to 1, or of J. B. IRELAND, 200 Broadway, Room 16.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A THREE-story high-stoop house in 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., to a private family only. Apply at office of Rubber Clothing Company, 347 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 15 WEST 20TH-ST.; $3,000; house near 5th-av., brown stone, 28 feet wide, four stories, unfurnished, perfect order; possession immediately. Apply on premises from 9 to 4.

TO RENT—THE NEWLY-PAINTED AND frescoed four-story English basement house, No. 41 West 33d-st. Apply at the owner's, 21 West 23d-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FROM Nov. 1 to May 1, in a good location, and well furnished; family consists of four persons, all adults. Address, stating location and price, at the office of the lumber yards, foot of Broome-st., East River.
DANNAT & BRO.

WANTED—A COTTAGE HOUSE IN NEWJersey, within ten miles of City Hall; rent not to exceed $350 per annum. Address LAURIE, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, AUCTIONeers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York:
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20,
At 12 o'clock on the premises at Boscobel, Cruger's Station,
GREAT HUDSON RIVER SALE.
THE FINEST PROPERTY EVER OFFERED.
EACH SITE COMMANDS A SPLENDID RIVER VIEW.
SALE POSITIVE AND WITHOUT RESERVE.
Boscobel (beautiful wood) is situated at Cruger's Station, on the Hudson, 35 miles from New-York. It consists of 200 acres, subdivided into plots of from one to three acres by a most experienced landscape gardener. Any acquainted with Hudson River scenery admits that there is no point on the river which affords more extended and enchanting views than these highlands opposite Haverstraw Bay. The property, bounded by the Hudson with its beautiful knolls and high plateaus, is unequaled for gentlemen's residences. It is proposed to change the name of Cruger's Station to Boscobel, which has been the name of the Post Office for years, and plans are on foot for building a new and commodious depot, which shall be attractive in all its surroundings.
There are twelve trains a day at present stopping at this station, and the time to Peekskill, five miles above, by express trains, is one hour. The distance from the lower part of the City is becoming lessened in time by more rapid trains, the Elevated Railway, &c., and the wiser business men are selling out and retiring before the encroachments of the City, (which advances up town with wonderful strides,) and settling themselves above Tarrytown.
This property will be sold at auction, absolutely and without reserve, to the highest bidder, on the 20th inst. We invite business men, who desire to secure a site on the Hudson, to look for a most profitable investment, to examine it before the sale.
All who wish to attend the sale will leave their names at the office of the auctioneers, and free railroad passes will be sent to them.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE AND BUILDING PLOTS ON FORDHAM RIDGE AND CENTRAL-AV. AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 19, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
FORDHAM—The handsome two-story and attic frame dwelling, with extension, and about 23 city lots of land, pleasantly situated on Croton and 5th avs., Fordham Ridge, about 200 feet above Central Railroad. The house contains about 14 rooms, is in complete order, built in the best manner for occupancy by the present owner.
Also, five villa plots adjoining above, containing about 14 city lots each, fronting on 5th-av. and High Bridge road. On one of said plots is a good carriage house and stable for five horses. The entire property, (the residence of Geo. W. Devoe, Esq.,) comprising about 12 acres of land, well laid out, with plenty of fruit and shade trees, with an excellent garden in high state of cultivation, together with the dwelling and outbuildings, would be sold in one parcel if desired.
Also, four villa plots opposite the above, fronting on Central and 5th avs., containing from 10 to 15 city lots each. The location is perfectly healthy, being about the highest grade on Central-av., easy of access, being within half a mile of the steamboat landing, Harlem Railroad and horse cars to Harlem.
The household furniture, horses, carriages, &c., will be sold at auction on the premises on THURSDAY, Oct. 21, 1869.
Maps of the property, full particulars and permits to view premises can be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
JOHNSON & MILLER'S SPECIAL TRAIN over the Hudson River Railroad to their great sale at Boscobel, (Cruger's Station,) will start from Hudson River Depot at 10:15 o'clock on the morning of the sale, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20,
and will stop at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Sing Sing. A person will be in attendance until day of sale at Cruger's Station on the arrival of each train, to show the property.
Tickets are now ready at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

SOUTH CAROLINA, KERSHAW COUNTY.—In equity.—James Chesnut, Executor, *vs.* Mary C. Reynolds, Sarah Chesnut, Mary C. Pierson, et al.—Bill for distribution of will, partition, &c.
In pursuance of a decree made in the above cause at September Term, A. D. 1869, we will expose to public sale, before the Court House, in Camden, S. C., at 11 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 6th day of December next, the following most valuable lands, situated from three to four miles of the town of Camden, and immediately on the railroad, fronting on Wateree River and running back easterdly five miles, containing about one thousand acres of the choicest swamp lands, open and in cultivation, one thousand acres of fine oak and hickory lands in cultivation, and three thousand acres of original forest lands, heavily timbered with oak, hickory, pine, &c., much of it the choicest cotton land, finely watered, perfectly healthful and affording fine Winter pasturage.
First—BELLE-MONT—A tract of over 800 acres on Wateree River, three miles from Camden, with a large settlement on it; will produce, without manure, a bale of cotton or seventy-five bushels of corn to the acre. This is universally regarded as the best body of land on the fertile banks of the Wateree.
Second—THE TOWN CREEK PLANTATION—Adjoining the above, consisting of 4,500 acres, recently held as one large plantation; fertile, healthful, convenient, heavily timbered and abundantly watered. It is subdivided into twenty-one farms of from 100 to 400 acres, and affords a rare opportunity for settlers desiring a home. Adjoining lands have been cut up into small farms and occupied by our best people.
Titles perfect, held under original grants, and have been in the same family for nearly a century.
TERMS—One-fifth cash, balance on a credit of one, two and three years; interest from date at seven per cent., payable annually; secured by bond, personal surety and a mortgage of the premises, with the privilege in purchasers to pay cash. Purchasers to pay for stamps and papers.
An agent on the place will show the lands, and the plats can be seen at the office of WM. M. SHANNON, attorney-at-law, Camden, S. C.
JAMES CHESNUT, } Special Masters
WM. M. SHANNON, } and Receivers.
CAMDEN, S. C., Oct. 15, 1869.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

THE GREAT SALE OF THE SEASON.
JAMES M. MILLER,
THURSDAY, Oct. 21, 1869, at 12 M.,
WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES, WITHOUT RESERVE,
THREE HUNDRED PLOTS OF GROUND,
CONTAINING 1,800 CITY LOTS,
AT
OLOFF PARK,
ADJOINING
JEROME PARK,

on the north. This property has been a part of the Van Cortland estate for over two hundred years. It embraces some of the most beautiful land in Westchester County. The elevated portions are very picturesque, beautifully wooded, and afford extensive views. Oloff Park is half a mile from the City of New-York, three-quarters of a mile from steamboat landing on Harlem River, one mile from Fordham, one mile from William's Bridge, less than a quarter of a mile from Central-av. Application has been made by the New-York and Boston Railroad, which will probably be built and running in one year, for right of way through the northwest corner of Oloff Park, where it is proposed to erect a station. The park is in the heart of the district under the jurisdiction of the Central Park Commissioners.
The plots contain from one to forty city lots, and will be sold by the lot.
A special train will leave the Harlem Depot, corner 4th-av. and 26th-st., at 11 A. M. on the day of sale, for the grounds, where a collation will be provided. For tickets, maps and further information, which will only be given to persons of respectability, apply to the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.
Terms—Auctioneer's fees and ten per cent. on day of sale, thirty per cent. in thirty days, and sixty per cent. on mortgage.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.
IMPORTANT SALE OF ONE HUNDRED VILLA PLOTS AT CLINTON-PLACE,
NEWARK, N. J.,
by order of James Demarest, Esq., on
TUESDAY, OCT. 19, AT 12 M.
The situation of this property is among the finest in the vicinity of Newark, being on Clinton-place, within seven minutes' walk of Clinton-av., on which ran the Irvington horse cars, and only two miles from the railroad station in Newark. The Pesapeck Railroad will have a station very near this property, which must tend to very much enhance its value. Very beautiful and extensive views, being about the highest point between Orange Mountain and New-York Bay.
There will also be sold on the same day the HANDSOME AND ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE OF JAS. DEMAREST, Esq., situated as above, and being one of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity. Large double house, 20 rooms, with all the improvements; grounds comprise six acres, beautifully shaded and improved, coach house, stable, gardener's house, &c., &c.
Permits to view the house now ready; must be seen before the sale, as it will be positively closed on that day.
In case of rain, sale to take place FRIDAY, 22d inst. SPECIAL TRAIN BY NEWARK AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD,
from foot of Liberty st., at 11 A. M. Excursion cars by the Irvington Horse Railroad will leave Broad-st. Station on the arrival of the train.
COLLATION BEFORE THE SALE.
For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of CHANDLER & GIESE, No. 793 Broad-st., Newark, and of
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20, 1869,
At 12½ P. M., on the premises.
POSITIVE SALE WITHOUT RESERVE OF
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY
MAGNIFICENT VILLA SITES AT
MADISON, N. J.
The great success of our last sale of the Edward Holland estate has decided the Madison Land Association to offer immediately the remainder of this beautiful property, which will be positively sold without reserve on the 20th inst.
"The best of the wine has been kept till the last."
The property offered at our last sale was handsomely situated, but the lots to be sold on the 20th inst. are
TRULY MAGNIFICENTLY SITUATED,
commanding a view of over twenty miles of country, and are but ten minutes' walk from the Station and immediately opposite the Drew Seminary and the elegant residence of F. S. Lathrop, Esq.
Special train from the foot of Barclay-st., at 10 A. M. Collation on the arrival of the train.
Free passes, maps and full particulars at the office of
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st. New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st., THURSDAY, Oct. 21, 1869, CLOSING OUT SALE.
THURSDAY, Oct. 21, 1869, at 12 P. M., on the premises,
ONE HUNDRED
VILLA SITES, 50x100,
at City of
PLAINFIELD, N. J., SOUTH SIDE,
Sixty Minutes from New-York, situated on
PEMBERTON, CENTRAL, LANE AND FIELD AVS.,
and being a part of the
W. B. J. LANE HOMESTEAD.
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION WITHOUT RESERVE. SPECIAL TRAIN from foot of Liberty-st., at 11 A. M. LUNCH ON ARRIVAL OF THE TRAIN.
PLAINFIELD IS SIXTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM WALL-ST. CLEAN CARS. NO NEED OF CHANGE OF DRESS on account of DUST in the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Exact on time, and plenty of room always.
Good schools, good laws, no rowdies, every city convenience, no further from Wall-st. in time than the Central Park, Prospect Park, Mott Haven, Paterson, Hackensack or Orange, and at much less prices for land. Pure mountain water, fine drives, pure water and good society. Good schools, private and public, good churches, and laws well administered by incorruptible Judges.
NO ROWDIES CAN LIVE IN PLAINFIELD.
Terms of sale easy.
For further particulars and free tickets, &c., inquire of
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.,
Or
D. C. HYDE, No. 6 Pine-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.
TUESDAY, Oct. 26, at 12½ P. M., on the premises, absolute sale by order of W. C. Emmet, Jr., Esq., of the most desirable property in the vicinity of
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
and the best improved of any ever sold at auction on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad. The situation is most beautiful,
COMMANDING ONE OF THE LOVELIEST VIEWS IN NEWJERSEY,
embracing the picturesque valley in which the Town of Morristown is located, Fort Nonesense beyond, and in the immediate foreground the
CHARMING POCAHONTAS LAKE.
The property has been divided into villa plots of from one-fourth of an acre to three acres, and will be positively sold to the highest bidder. A large amount of money has been expended in
PUTTING THE PROPERTY IN A FINE CONDITION,
the streets being all
HANDSOMELY GRADED
as if done by the Boulevard Commissioners.
The neighborhood is unexceptional, adjoining the elegant residence of the late E. Boonan Graves, Esq., and of W. C. Emmet, Jr., Esq.
A fine collation will be

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.....DUCREST..SATURDAY, Oct. 30
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Nov. 13
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Nov. 27
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU..SATURDAY, Dec. 11

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $90.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $95.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, Oct. 20 | Palmyra, Thursday, Nov. 4
Tripoli, Thursday, Oct. 21 | Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 10
Java, Wednesday, Oct. 27 | Aleppo, Thursday, Nov. 11
Samaria, Thursday, Oct. 28 | China, Wednesday, Nov. 17
Scotia, Wednesday, Nov. 3 | Kedar, Thursday, Nov. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$130, gold. Second Cabin.....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.....$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.

First Cabin.....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

COLUMBIA .....Oct. 23 | CAMBRIA.....Nov. 13
EUROPA.....Oct. 30 | IOWA.....Nov. 20
INDIA .....Nov. 6 | BRITANNIA.....Nov. 27

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

ETNA, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Oct. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Oct. 30, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's N. F., & Branch Steamer	45	St. John's N. F., & Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

DAHO, 3,132 tons.....Oct. 20, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons.....Oct. 27, at 10¾ A. M.
HIBERNIA, 3,125 tons.....Nov. 3, at 2¾ P. M.
COLORADO, 3,015 tons.....Nov. 10, at 11 A. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons.....Nov. 17, at 2¾ P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,566 tons.....Nov. 24, at 9¾ A.M.

CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold).....$80.
STEERAGE.....(Currency).....$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, Oct. 23, at 7 A. M.
DENMARK, FORBES, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $150 to $200. Steerage. $75.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

OCT. 16.—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain LAPRIDE.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Nov. 1 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Oct. 15. All freight weighing less than 20 pounds to the cubic foot will be charged as at that rate. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the Wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Dec. 22.

These splendid iron steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN BIBBER.....Oct. 21
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE.....Oct. 28
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. G. W. PALMER, (Via Nassau,)...Nov. 4

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA. SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Wednesday, Nov. 10.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DRAKEN, Thursday, Nov. 25.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS. No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain G. W. PALMER, THURSDAY, Nov. 4, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,

THE STEAMSHIPS

LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Oct. 19, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Oct. 21, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 66 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, Oct. 23, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Oct. 23, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR MOBILE

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP ALABAMA, Captain LIMEBURNER,

On SATURDAY, Oct. 22, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has superior passage accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other Line.

For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.
or to R. H. RUMMOND & CO., No. 84 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, sending J. S. MONES, Passport Agent, 232 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA.....KEMBLE.....Saturday, Oct. 23
GEO. CROMWELL..CLARK.....Saturday, Oct. 30.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The popular steamship GEORGIA, CUTTER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, 21st October, at 3, P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 72 William-st.
The MINNETONKA will sail 28th October.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 213 AND 214 8TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., reopens in its Classical, French, English and Primary departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address

Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,

will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

EUROPEAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 110 East 12th-st., near 4th-av.

Modeled after the most celebrated FOREIGN CONSERVATORIES.

Eminent instructors engaged for the several departments. Rapid progress guaranteed. Send for circular.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters left as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 333 4th-av.—106th year.

English, classical and primary departments; French, German, Drawing; pupils prepared for any college in the country; charge from the date of entrance; corps of thorough teachers. B. H. CAMPBELL, A.B., Principal

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., is now open. Pupils charged from date of entrance.

Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 5, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 46th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,

No. 302 West 34th-st.,
Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principal,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SKILLECK, PRINCIPAL.

The Winter session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 3d of November.

MISS WALSH'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL,

No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st., for boys and young gentlemen advanced in study.

MISS McINTOSH'S HOME CLASS WILL meet at her residence, No. 15 West 24th-st., on MONDAY, Nov. 8, at 11½ A. M. Subject of study—Mediæval History and Literature.

Miss McINTOSH will open another class on FRIDAY, NOV. 5,

for the study of American History.

Ladies who desire to enter either class can communicate with Miss McINTOSH at the above address, by letter or in person.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Reopened Sept. 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a boarding and day school for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. Joseph D. Hull, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

Circulars, with full information, sent on application.

BRAINERD INSTITUTE, CRANBERRY, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal.—A military boarding school of the best class to train boys to be enlightened, energetic, Christian men, for college or business. Five school of wide awake Gymnasium and equipments complete. Terms moderate. Send for a circular.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School of the Church of the Transfiguration will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13. For further particulars apply to the Rector, G. H. HOUGHTON, No. 1 East 29th-st.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., will reopen Sept. 13. English and French taught. Parents wishing a good school for boys under 14 will do well to call.

MISSES BEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (Established A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.—Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector. Pupils received at any time and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS" NOW open. Boarding and Day School for girls, 66 W. 36th-st. Boys' School connected with Prof. Farrand's, No. 1,400 Broadway, corner 39th-st. For admission to either apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 66 W. 36th-st.

PROFESSOR D. CHERBULIEZ'S school for boys, No. 348 4th-av., (between 25th and 26th sts.,) reopens Sept. 21. Circulars at the above address.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK University, Washington-square, East, (Classical, Commercial, Primary,) fits for college, business, Naval Academy, West Point.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

ADDRESS REV. T. HANLON, D.D., Pennington, N. J., for details of first-class boarding school. Total cost per year, $410. Pupils received at any time.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, with Gymnasium and Kindergarten. Reopening TUESDAY, Sept. 14. GERCKE & KOESSLY, 22d-st., near 9th-av.

THE GALIN METHOD IS THE MOST rapid and thorough way of learning music. Mr. C. H. FARNHAM'S classes are now forming. See circulars at the music stores.

MLLE. DE WAILLY'S FRENCH INstitute for young ladies, No. 288 West 42d-st., near Broadway, number of boarding pupils limited. French classes for adults.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 West 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

MRS. MARY RODGERS' GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GEORGE HAMILTON'S FRENCH and Classical School, for a limited number of boys, at No. 1,193 Broadway.

MISS M. C. ASHUCKLE'S SELECT class for little girls, now open at No. 20 West 20th-st.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL, NO. 40 Irving-place, reopened Sept. 21.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 49 Washington-square, (south,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Fits pupils of all ages for Business or College on reasonable terms.

For references, terms, &c., see circulars to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

Students admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Extra branches optional.

GARDNER INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 34 WEST 32D-ST.

Rev. DR. GARDNER,
Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, } Principals.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 59 West 42d-st., opposite Reservoir Park, will reopen Sept. 27.

BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, &c., for business. Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give private lessons and prepare gentlemen or boys practically for business. Cheap evening class, $5.

DR. F. BERTHET'S FRENCH, English and Classical School commences its fifteenth year on Sept. 20, at 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 812 Broadway.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., WILL OPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.

For circulars apply as above.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

French and English Boarding and Day School FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st.

Was reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 21.
Address, personally or by letter, as above.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

Boarding and Day School, No. 56 West 11th-st., reopened Sept. 20. The class for boys under 12, connected with this school, reopened some days ago.

Mr. STEERS' class for boys under 12, at No. 68 West 11th-st. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Scribner's and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $200 per year. For circulars address

F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

PREPARATORY FRENCH AND ENGlish day school for little boys. Mrs. PARROTT, assisted by professors, continues to receive her pupils at No. 50 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Circulars at Lockwood's.

WANTED—BY A LADY, WELL QUALified, three young children to board and instruct at her residence in Harlem; terms reasonable. Call or address Mrs. B. BELL, 127th-st., third door east of 4th-av.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School for boys, No. 638 6th-av., near 41st-st., reopens Monday, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., 153 East 33d-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 252 West 20th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20.

AARON PAND'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 14, No. 1,267 Broadway.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. B. Wilcox.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, LONG CONNECTED AS A teacher with some of the first schools in the City, desires a few private pupils; she instructs in English, the higher Mathematics, French and Latin; unexceptionable references given. Address M., Box No. 258 New-York Post Office.

A TUTOR OF EXPERIENCE AND success, with the highest references, now engaged by families of the best standing, gives instruction in English, Latin and Mathematics. Address A. M., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MARRIED LADY FROM Europe, who writes and speaks fluently English, French and Italian, desires a position as amanuensis with a gentleman of means and refinement. Such only address B. K., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, HIGHLY educated, son of a Protestant minister, desires a situation as French teacher in a private family, or in a school; best references. Address P. P., Box No. 4,294 Post Office.

TO SCHOOLS OR FAMILIES IN THE City or environs.—Mrs. THOMAS N. CAULFIELD, professor of singing, harp, pianoforte, instructs brilliantly, thoroughly. Residence No. 57 (old No.) East 11th-st.

A LADY HAVING SOME HOURS DISengaged on Saturdays, wishes a few pupils for music. Address A. S. T., Station M, Washington Heights.

FULL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN IN letter writing and German by Mrs. THALER, No. 1,522 Broadway, New-York, near 43th-st.

MISS CLARA NORRIS, SHAKESPEAREan reader and teacher of elocution. No. 158 East 23d-st.

MISS CLARA NORRIS, SHAKESPEAREan reader and teacher of elocution. No. 158 East 23d-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,

At No. 212 6th-av., on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.

Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Light Gymnastics, under Dr. Martin, Mondays and Thursdays, at 3½ P. M.

DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 336 West 29th-st.
G. SCHNEIDER, Professor of Dancing.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, No. 130 State-st., corner of Court-st.—All the fashionable dances in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. depot as follows:

6:45 A. M., way train for Albany.
8:00 A. M., Buffalo express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
11:00 A. M., special Chicago express, through in 29 hours; elegant drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached; through to Chicago without change, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:30 P. M., Hudson train.
5:00 P. M., Poughkeepsie train, (Sundays, 9 A. M.)
10:00 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9, 9:40 and 11:50 A. M., 2, 4:25, 5:10, 7:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

Aug. 30, 1869.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots, foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains, at 3 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches through to Cleveland. Sleeping coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange County Express, connecting for Warwick, Shawangunk and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Greycourt and Way, at 3:30 A. M., daily.

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.

For Suffern and Way, at 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train, at 11:30 P. M.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 10 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Depots foot of Chambers-st., and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

*To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 1 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:30 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Patchogue. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains. For particulars, see time tables.

R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Chevosis Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., daily, except Sundays; 3:30 P. M., daily, and 6 P. M. night, on Saturdays. The 6:15 A. M. and 1, this and 6:15 P. M. trains run through to Monroe.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST. NEAR 5TH-Av.—To Let.—A parlor floor of three large, handsomely furnished rooms, and two large rooms on the second floor, with private table. Parties desiring an elegant home, with superior table, can address Box No. 5,982 City Post Office.

NO. 3 NORTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE, between University place and 5th-av. (the best location in the City,) offers to families and gentlemen the most elegantly furnished and handsomest rooms, comprising all modern improvements, with table and appointment; strictly first class.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, in the vicinity of West 14th-st., 6th or 7th avs., by a young gentleman of undoubted integrity who desires a home; terms must be moderate. Address, stating particulars, NOMIS, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

NO. 95 WAVERLEY-PLACE, CORNER of Winthrop, two blocks Broadway, one Washington-square; beautiful rooms, with board, to gentlemen and wife, or single gentlemen; everything first-class; terms moderate.

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECond floor, comprising parlor and two bedrooms, for occupation of three persons; located on 19th, 20th or 21st sts., near 4th-av., with private table. Address Box No. 805 New-York Post Office.

TO LET—IN WEST 27TH-ST., VERY HANDsomely furnished rooms for a party of gentlemen or a small family, with private table, good attendance, &c. For address inquire at RUSHTON'S, corner 25th-st. and Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED—FOUR ROOMS ON third floor, with back and front basements and use of the parlor; all ready for housekeeping; only $75 per month. Apply at No. 117 4th-av., one door north of 12th-st.

NO. 278 FOURTH-AVENUE, NEARLY opposite Calvary Church—A small private family have a suite of choice apartments to rent, with private table; home comforts.

NO. 35 WEST 18TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board and accommodations for the Winter, or permanently, can be had at reasonable prices. References given and required.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let an entire second floor, handsomely furnished, with private table, to a select party of adults; highest reference required.

A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, second floor, to let, with board, in a small private family; unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 109 West 28th-st.

NO. 16 5TH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREvoort House.—One or two handsomely-furnished entire floors, with board; private table if desired, in this first-class house; references exchanged.

NO. 4 ASHLAND-PLACE, FERRY-st., near Greenwich-av.—Large front parlor, opening on balcony; also other rooms, with first-class board, to families or gentlemen; terms moderate.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—A LARGE front room, also hall room on second floor, to gentlemen, either with or without breakfast; family private; references required. Apply at No. 73 Amity-st.

BOARD FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN in a private family in Madison-av., above 29th-st.; references required. Address HOME, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS to let, with or without private table, at 279 4th-av.; house adjoining Calvary church.

NO. 54 WEST 23D-ST.—TO LET WITH board, two large unfurnished rooms; also, two furnished on the second; also, rooms for single gentlemen

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av.—With private table only; parlor suite of rooms to let to a small family.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, WITH excellent board, for a party of gentlemen or families, at No. 55 West 12th-st.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board, to gentlemen only, No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN FURnished rooms in the house of a private family, No. 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH first-class board, No. 4 Sands-st., two minutes from the ferry.

TO RENT—THE THIRD FLOOR OF THE dwelling house No. 29 Washington-place, as lodging rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 125 5TH-AV.—THREE ROOMS TO let on second floor, with board.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD board at No. 114 West 41st-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD IN THE country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four ladies, can find a pleasant home on a farm; terms, fuel and light, $7 per week. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON VIA FALL RIVER, TOUCHING AT NEWPORT. The world renowned steamers BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE, Commander STRATON, Commander SIMMONS, will leave (alternate days) DAILY from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., AT FOUR P. M.

D. C. HALL'S CELEBRATED GOLD BUGLE, BRASS, STRING AND REED BANDS, GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.

This is the only line running a SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.

FREIGHT received up to 5 P. M. each evening.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. CRANE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
Narragansett Steamship Company.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—On and after M

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF ANTWERP, PEREIRE AND HOLSATIA.

The *Pereire*, from Havre Oct. 7 and Brest Oct. 9, reached this port early yesterday morning. The *City of Antwerp*, from Liverpool Oct. 7 and Queenstown Oct. 8, arrived late on the previous night. Last night the *Holsatia*, from Hamburg Oct. 6 and Havre Oct. 9, with papers for which we are indebted to the courtesy of Captain EHLERS, also reached this port. The news thus received is fresher by four days than that already at hand by the *Hansa*.

SPAIN AND FRANCE.

Schemes of the Supporters of the Dethroned Isabella—The Queen to Abdicate in Favor of the Prince of Asturias—Fears of Trouble in Paris—The Postponement of the Meeting of the Chambers—Musical.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1869.

I have just heard through a source usually well informed as to the movements of the Ex-Queen of Spain and her family, that, at a family council held on Sunday last, the abdication of ISABELLA in favor of the Prince of ASTURIAS was definitively decided upon. The Queen has been reluctantly induced to take this step by the advice of the Emperor. He considers the present conjuncture of affairs favorable to the restoration of the dynasty in the person of her son but not otherwise. The whole affair was arranged during PRIM'S recent visit to St. Cloud. The candidature of the Duke DE GENOA is a sham, and is merely intended to prepare the restoration scheme. The Republicans have been driven into insurrection as part of the plan. The failure of the candidature of the Italian Prince and the danger to the country from keeping the monarchical question longer open are to be pleaded by PRIM as excuses for his tergiversancy. In the meanwhile the Spanish Constitution is to be suspended and Spanish liberties placed at the mercy of this unscrupulous military adventurer. It matters but little to him who is King, provided he is a minor, and that he can make himself Regent. It is just possible, however, that these selfish plans may be defeated by the success of the Republican movement. There are fourteen Deputies at the head of it, and the infection is spreading. The Carlists, convinced that their opportunity is lost for the present, are giving their aid to it. They would sooner take their chance with the Republic than with the restoration supported by the military element, which recent events have shown is not favorable to them. *Les extrêmes se touchent*, and a transition from the most popular to the most despotic form of government, is not difficult. At least so argue the wise old Carlist leaders like CABRERA, whose experience the Pretender was foolish enough to disregard in attempting the late unsuccessful movement.

THE IDES OF OCTOBER.

The approach of the day on which the malcontent Deputies are to make their demonstration here (the 26th), is regarded with a degree of anxiety which I have only seen paralleled by the uneasiness which preceded the two last revolutions in France. There seems to be a deep-founded conviction that the day will not pass off without a conflict of some kind and an extensive loss of life. The language of the opposition, at least that of individual members of it, continues defiant and menacing, and the adhesion of men like GAMBETTA to the manifestation imparts to it an importance and gravity which that of half crazy revolutionists like RASPAIL would fail to bestow. In the *Siecle* of this morning appears a letter from JULES FERRY, another of the "Deputies of the Seine," calling upon the opposition to organize, and thus to give the movement inaugurated by M. KERATRY a well-defined and formidable character. "I find on my return," he says, "such a state of opinion exerted by the insolent decree of the 2d of October, that a common understanding appears to me a matter of extreme urgency. The crisis through which we are passing evidently demands something besides individual manifestations. A collective resolution is necessary." There is safety in this excess of energy. It is to be hoped that Mr. FERRY'S advice will be acted upon, and that the meeting of the members of the opposition, which he counsels, will not be dead to the voice of prudence and to the admonitions of the press. At all events, his letter shows that among the Deputies of the opposition even the most virulent are not disposed to proceed to the extremes recommended by the exile of Guernsey, who invites the forty Deputies of the Left to meet on the Place de la Bastille on the 26th of October, to unite in the demonstration.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE MEETING OF THE CHAMBERS.

Whatever may have been the reasons which induced the Government to postpone the convocation of the Chambers to the 29th of November, there is scarcely to be found a person who does not condemn its decision. It is risking a great deal for very little. There is no political advantage which it can gain by it which can counterbalance the hazard of bloodshed, and perhaps of revolution. As to the motives assigned for this ill-judged proceeding, they are various. The *Constitutionnel* pretends that the delay of two months was indispensable to the completion of the preparatory work of the session. The *Public*, M. ROUHER'S organ, asserts that the postponement was effected by the influence of M. MAGNE and Prince NAPOLEON. The *Presse*, of Vienna, has a statement to the effect that the Emperor insisted on the date of the 29th of November in order that he might be able to come to an understanding with the European Cabinets on a general and simultaneous disarming, the announcement of which he desired to make in a speech from the throne. If we are to believe the *Gaulois*, the date of the convocation of the Chambers was postponed to suit the Empress, who refused to quit St. Cloud until she obtained from the Emperor a formal promise not to convene it until her return from the East. Informed of this desire by His Majesty, adds that journal, the Ministers at once acquiesced in the Imperial will, and that the more readily from the fact that some of them, MM. DUVERGER DE FORCADE and A. LE ROUX for example, were of opinion that the legislative sessions should be opened at as late a period as possible. It was, therefore, by the unanimous vote of the members present, that the date fixed by the official journal was decided upon. The *Liberté* has a statement which confirms the account given by the *Gaulois*. Assuming the latter to be the true one, what is to be thought of a Government which subordinates a question of such critical importance to the personal convenience or caprice of a woman, whose interference in public affairs has always been jealously submitted to. There can be no more conclusive evidence, I think, of the state of mental and bodily feebleness into which the Emperor has fallen than the earnestness with which he is said to have demanded of his ministers that his wife's wishes should be consulted. It would have been far more conducive to her interests, and those of her son, to have foregone the pleasure or advantages of this Eastern trip, whatever they may be, than thus to set her inclinations in opposition to the sentiments of the country, so generally and unequivocally expressed.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

Do not attach any importance to the rumors of new ministerial combinations that may have reached you. In one of them the name of M. EMILE OLLIVIER figures in connection with the Ministry of the Interior. I have reason to know that no overtures, direct or indirect, have been made to that gentleman. The question even of a reconstruction of the Administration has not come up for consideration as yet.

MUSICAL.

The American contralto, Mlle. MORENSI, made her *début* at the Italiens on Saturday night in the rôle of *Azucena*, in the "Trovatore." The ordeal of a first appearance before a Paris audience is always a formidable one, and it was evident at the outstart that she was laboring under a more than usual degree of nervousness. Her reception, however, was kindly, and the applause which she received after each stanza of the *Stride la Vampa* reassured her, and she gradually gained more courage. After the *scena* of the *rasconto*, in the second act, and the duet with *Pranchini*, the applause became more general and hearty, and she was called out at the close of the act. Her *scena* in the third act and the duet in the last completed the favorable impression formed of her, and when the curtain fell at the close she was pronounced to have met with a *beau succès*. The more important of the critics have not as yet published their weekly notices of the representation, but in the meanwhile here is the judgment formed of our fair countrywoman by *La France*:

"Mlle. MORENSI, who, under an Italianized name, continues a career appreciated at the other side of the Atlantic by authorized suffrages, has a voice more vibratory and accentuated in the chords of the mezzo-soprano than in the grave notes of the contralto. Counseled by a thorough and intelligent practice of the resources of her organ, she excels in drawing from its qualities effects of the most pleasing kind, and in transforming by a method which has not to make its proofs, some of its deficiencies, so as to defy the most difficult of investigators and analyzers. Mlle. MORENSI has, therefore, been placed high by this first appearance in the esteem of connoisseurs. Her dramatic power was especially remarked. She gave with fine effect her great scene of the fatal narrative in the second act."

The other *rôles* were sustained by Mlle. KRAUSS, FRASCHINI and BOUNCHEE, formerly baritone at the French opera. The representation altogether was a superb one, and at the close the artists were called out to receive the felicitations of the audience.

THE FAILURES IN NEW-YORK.

Great excitement has been produced here by the financial disasters which have occurred at your side. The French as well as the American portion of the community have been greatly alarmed, fearing that they might extend to commercial firms. A number of American gentlemen clubbed together to get daily cable dispatches on the subject from New-York. The apprehension inspired by these failures has begun to abate, and people now seem to understand that they are likely to be confined to the Wall-street speculators.

F. V. RASPAIL.

FRANCE.

Deputy Raspail on the Convocation of the Legislative Body.

The following extraordinary letter from M. RASPAIL, addressed to the Ministers, is published by the *Réveil*:

RUCEUIL-CACHAN, Oct. 3, 1869.

MESSIEURS LES MINISTRES: The *Journal Officiel*, of this day, has inserted the decree for convoking the Senate and the Legislative Body on Nov. 29. Why not on the 26th of October, the day marked as the limit of delay in the Constitution granted by the power of which you are now again become the responsible agents? Has this postponement been suggested by a caprice of bad temper and infirm health to preserve the idea of personal power, which henceforth no longer exists? But then, why not have indicated a date anterior to the 26th instead of deferring the opening of the Chamber to Nov. 29, without any apparent motive? In swearing obedience to the Constitution we had raised it to the height of our popular mandate; you teach us to consider it as a dead letter, since you are the first to violate it. As soon as the Chamber shall be organized you must expect to be interpellated on this subject; and afterward a demand of impeachment for a breach of the Constitution will be made by the majority, if that majority shows itself worthy of its prerogatives. You can avoid this disgrace by convoking the Assembly on or before the date of Oct. 26.

F. V. RASPAIL.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

Significance of General Fleury's Mission.

According to the *Liberté*, General FLEURY is intrusted with a special mission as French Ambassador to St. Petersburg—that of making sure of the Czar's dispositions toward France in case of war breaking out in Europe, so that Russia may either become our ally or remain neuter. In the first event, the French fleet would act with the Russian in the Baltic, and in the second, France and Austria might do as they chose, without fearing any intrusion of the Czar in the matter. The *on dit* which M. DE GIRARDIN'S paper gives out as coming from St. Cloud simply means that the French Cabinet wishes to isolate Prussia before exacting from King WILLIAM the strict observance of the Treaty of Prague. The decree appointing General FLEURY would then mean peace, if Prussia is afraid to stand alone against all—war, if King WILLIAM and his Ministers do not give satisfaction to France and Austria, by acting in accordance with the treaty, the breach of which is the cause of the uneasiness felt in Europe for the last three years. I believe that the explanation offered by the *Liberté* is rather far fetched in itself; but there is doubtless some truth at the bottom of it. General FLEURY would certainly act a very useful part in case of difficulty.

PRUSSIA

Speech from the Throne Before the Prussian Chambers.

On Oct. 6, the Prussian Chambers were opened by the King in person. The following is the full text of the speech from the Throne:

ILLUSTRIOUS AND HONORED GENTLEMEN OF BOTH HOUSES OF THE DIET: In the coming session you will be called upon to take part in important labors for the well-being of the Monarchy and for the development of legislation. Notwithstanding the confidence in the maintenance of peace, on which the general prosperous result of the harvest, affords a well-founded prospect for the restoration of the former legitimate increase of the revenues, the financial position of the State has not materially improved at present. You will observe, from the complete statement of the Budget for the year 1868, which will be laid before you, that in consequence of unavoidable circumstances on the one hand, the revenue has not reached its estimated amount, and on the other hand, the expenditure has exceeded the estimates, and that the latter could not completely be covered by the funds in hand. In the face of these results, and of the position of this year's State Budget, the endeavor of my Government has been directed to decrease the burdens of Prussia, incurred in consequence of her Federal obligations, by an increase of the special revenues of the North German Confederation. The endeavor has not been followed by the desired success. It has, therefore, been impossible in the estimates for next year, which will shortly be laid before you, to balance the revenue and expenditure, although the latter has been restricted as far as possible, without affecting important interests of the country. My Government is, therefore, necessitated to resort to additional taxation in order completely to cover the required expenditure. The restoration and preservation of order in financial affairs is absolutely necessary for the successful development of all the State institutions, and this cannot be delayed. The sacrifices demanded must not be eluded; the longer they are postponed, the more oppressive they will be for the country. Convinced that you share these views, I rely confidently upon your not refusing your assent to the propositions of my Government. A bill will be laid before you to alter the legal mode of procedure in the assessment of the classified income tax, in order to secure a more satisfactory working of the existing law. A bill for the establishment of a new administration of the provincial districts throughout the six Eastern Provinces will largely affect the entire administration of the country. This new law does not merely alter the regulations which hitherto have existed, and which have frequently been pointed out as requiring improvement—a want acknowledged also by the Government. Together with this modification of the present district assemblies, the Government proposes to establish assemblies for the communal administration of provincial districts, which will not only serve to imbue the inhabitants with greater interest in the affairs of their districts, but these assemblies will also be required to take upon themselves a part of such general business of the country as has hitherto been in the hands of the State. As soon as in those districts of the Eastern Provinces which are the centres of their communal administration the idea of self-government shall have been realized efficiently, then the extension of the same principle to the rest of the Kingdom and its still further development in an ascending scale will follow as a natural consequence. In conformity with the wishes expressed during previous debates, my Government will lay before you the draft of a complete law upon the system of education, and one which shall embrace every grade of instruction. The important deliberations which commenced last session upon the reform of the laws on landed property and the rights accruing therefrom will be resumed. My Government is engaged continually in extending the system of public roads and railways in the interest of the general traffic, and in accordance with the means at its disposal. The Government regrets, however, that it has been compelled to make retrenchments in this branch of the public service in consequence of the insufficiency of the revenue. The Government is also devoting unceasing attention to the development of agriculture. With this object the concentration of small plots of land in those parts of the country where this measure has only recently been introduced or facilitated by law, is making visible progress. The unremitting endeavors of my Government for the maintenance and consolidation of peace, for guarding our relations with foreign Powers, from being disturbed in any way have, by God's help, been crowned with success. I confidentially trust that also in future the foreign policy, which will be directed by me in the same spirit, will be followed by the same good result, viz., the establishment of peaceful and friendly relations with all foreign Governments, the development of traffic, and the maintenance of the authority and independence of Germany. Gentlemen, I had lately the gratification of receiving in several Provinces of my monarchy manifestations of loyalty and confidence which gave me much pleasure. In that spirit which dictated those manifestations I recognise a fresh security for the steady and hopeful prosperity of the Fatherland, and it will be my unceasing endeavor to further the same to all foreigners to the best of my abilities. Success greatly depends upon your cordial coöperation with my Government, and I rejoice to be able to express my confident hope that also during this session this coöperation for the welfare of the country will not be found wanting.

GERMANY.

Accounts of the Harvest.

From Galignani's Messenger.

The accounts of the harvest in Germany are very unequal, varying in different districts from good to far below the average yield. On the whole, the grain harvest of Middle Germany was below the average, that of the Southern States was far better. From Austria we hear that the yield of corn is considerably smaller than in the last two years; the same is true of Roumania. The Russian harvest is stated to have been good and the crops have nowhere failed so completely as in some places last year. The fodder is everywhere poor, with the exception of a few mountain districts. There has been very little clover, and both the hay and surrogate have been much injured by the unfavorable weather. On the other hand, there has been a good deal of straw. Both potatoes and beet have suffered from the heat and drought of July and the rain of August. The disease has also appeared with more or less virulence in some parts. The hopes entertained for the potato harvest are not, therefore, high, but it is said that the beet is improving. The hops are said to be in a very poor condition, partly on account of the weather, and partly from the insects and the disease which have appeared in many gardens; scarcely a quarter of the usual yield is expected. But little fruit has been gathered, and even that is poor in quality. This is particularly the case with apples and plums. Nor will 1869 be numbered among the select vintages, as the quantity of grapes is small and their quality inferior.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Naturalization in the Courts.

Compared with last year, at this length of time before the November election, there is very little doing in the Courts of Naturalization. The Supreme Court, so far as we can learn, is doing literally nothing. For the week ending last evening, (Oct. 18,) there have been naturalized in the Court of Common Pleas 398, and in the Superior Court, 103. Total, 501.

Republican County Convention Nominations.

The Republican County Convention met last evening at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, FREMAN J. FITHIAN in the chair. The Conference Committee appointed at the County Convention held on the 3d inst., announced that they had agreed upon nominees. The following ticket was then named: For Supervisor, HENRY SMITH; for District-Attorney, E. DELAFIELD SMITH; for Coroner, NELSON W. YOUNG; for Surrogate, ISAAC DAYTON. The ticket was indorsed by a large majority. It was resolved that the presiding officer of the Convention be appointed a Committee to apprise the nominees of the action of the Convention. It was also resolved that the Committee of Conference be continued, and empowered to fill any and all vacancies that many arise from any of the candidates declining. The proceedings then terminated with the understanding that in case of any of the nominees declining to accept, the Convention will meet at the call of the chair.

Democratic Union County Convention.

The Democratic Union Party (Ely branch) held their County Convention at Masonic Hall last evening, Supervisor ELY in the chair, to make nominations for county officers. Every ward was represented. Mr. ELY on taking the chair said the prospects were bright. An arrangement had been made by which all the organizations opposed to Tammany Hall probably would unite upon one county ticket, and if so, there was good prospect of a complete victory over the corrupt party in power.

The Executive Committee then reported the following names that had been agreed upon as candidates for the various offices:

For Supreme Court—Thos. W. Clerke.
For Superior Court—Roswell D. Hatch, General Martin T. McMahon, and John A. Osborne.
For the Court of Common Pleas—Frederick W. Loew.
For the Marine Court—Michael C. Gross.
For District-Attorney—John H. Anthon.
For Surrogate—James Gibbons.
For Recorder—Chas. Price.
For Supervisor—John Foley.
For Coroner—Nelson W. Young.

Mr. BAYLEY, of the Seventh Ward, moved that inasmuch as this ticket was the result of a compromise, the Convention act upon it as a whole. Carried.

The report of the Executive Committee was then adopted, and the nominees confirmed with only two or three dissenting voices.

The Convention, after appointing a Committee to wait upon the candidates and inform them of their nomination, adjourned *sine die*.

Tammany Hall Denounced by Democrats—Nomination for Assembly.

The Citizens' Democratic Association of the Eleventh Assembly District, at No. 1,160 Broadway, last evening, adopted the following:

Whereas, The Democrats of the Eleventh Assembly District have no candidate for Assembly to vote for save the one selected by a corrupt body called the Tammany Ring, which body will control in the Legislature for their own particular and personal interests, without respect to the welfare of the Democratic Party; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Citizens' Democratic Association of the Eleventh Assembly District, do hereby nominate for Assembly Captain WILLIAM H. MCINTIRE, a well-known citizen of the district, not connected with any political organization, and one on whom all parties can unite.

A Committee was appointed to wait upon Captain MCINTIRE and urge his acceptance.

The Association adjourned to Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

German Independent Central Organization of the Sixth Senatorial District.

This organization met at No. 41 First-avenue last night, Mr. FR. V. EURING presiding. It was resolved that the delegates of the organization from the Eighth Assembly District should meet at the Tenth Ward Hotel to-morrow night, and those from the Tenth Assembly District at No. 176 Third-street to-night, in order to nominate Assemblymen. THOMAS C. CREAMER was renominated for Senator of the district. The number of clubs forming the organization is forty-six. After a speech by the Chairman, admonishing the organization to unity of action, the meeting adjourned.

German Republican Campaign Clubs.

German Republican Sigel Campaign Clubs met at No. 45 Avenue B, No. 142 Delancey-street, No. 321 Greenwich-street, No. 118 Greenwich-street, No. 282 First-avenue, No. 437 West Fifty-third street, and at Union Hall, on Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, last night. Prominent speakers addressed the meetings.

First Assembly District Convention—No Nomination Made Last Night.

The First Assembly District Convention met last evening pursuant to adjournment. The Conference Committee announced that they had not agreed upon a candidate, and asked that the Convention adjourn till Friday evening, by which time they would be ready to nominate. An adjournment till Friday was accordingly announced. JAMES MUNROE was spoken of as the probable nominee.

Republicans of the Eighteenth Assembly District.

The members of the Eighteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association met at No. 208 Lexington-avenue, last evening and elected delegates to the County, Senatorial and Assembly Nominating Conventions.

Republican Nominations in Westchester County.

At Williamsbridge, yesterday, the Republican Convention nominated Hon. EDWARD HAIGHT, of Westchester, ex-member of Congress, a War Democrat, and who voted for General GRANT at the last Presidential election, for Member of Assembly. Mr. GEORGE R. TREMPER, of Yonkers, was nominated for School Commissioner of the First District.

Kings County Democratic Assembly and Senatorial Nominations.

The following nominations were made by the Democratic Assembly and Senatorial District Conventions in Brooklyn, last night:

First District—HUGH M. CLARK; Second District—HENRY J. CULLEN, Jr.; Third District—DENNIS O'KEEFE; Fourth District—W. W. MOSELEY.

The Third Senatorial Convention nominated Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY.

Workingmen's Party.

The Joint Committee of the General and German Workingmen's Unions of this City met at Early Closing Hall, No. 267 Bowery, last night, Mr. J. M. BOSSONG presiding, when they ratified the nomination of JACOB COHEN for Supervisor.

Opening of the Fulton Fish Market.

The new Fish market, adjoining the Fulton Ferry, was opened last night to a numerous assemby of invited guests, and had the appearance, for the time being, of a brilliantly-lighted banquet hall. An excellent collation was provided, and a band of music at one end of the building delighted with its strains of harmony the throng of gentlemen and ladies, who remained late and early in the morning. The name is all sufficient to guarantee that the supply of fish will be kept up to the standard.

Brown University Alumni.

The graduates of Brown University who reside in New-York held a meeting last night at the Metropolitan Hotel to consider the plan of forming an association of New-York Alumni. The meeting was very pleasant and the decision was to form the association. A Committee of nine was appointed to take the necessary preliminary steps, and the meeting adjourned to reassemble at the Committee's call.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 18—11 A. M.—Consols open at 93¾ for both money and the account. American securities open dull. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 83½; 1865, old, 81¾; 1867, 83¾; Ten-forties, 79¾. Erie Railway Shares, 21¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The Bourse opens quiet. Rentes, 71f. 25c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 18—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens firm. Middling Uplands, 12¼d.@12¾d. Middling Orleans, 12¼c.@12½c. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 5d., ℔ cental for California White; 9s. 2d. @9s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western, and 9s. 7d. @9s. 8d. for Red Winter.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Tallow, 47s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Sugar quiet and steady both on the spot and afloat. Linseed Oil, £30 ℔ ton. Rosin, 6s. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 16s. for Fine. Turpentine, 28s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

HAVRE, Oct. 18.—Cotton opened firmer, both on the spot and afloat: Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 147½f. ℔ cwt.; Low Middling, afloat, 137f.

ANTWERP, Oct. 18.—Petroleum is firm but unchanged.

LONDON, Oct. 18—1 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 20¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 24.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 18—1 P. M.—COTTON—The market is a shade more active, and the sales of the day, it is now thought, will reach 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat 10s. ℔ cental for California; 9s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western, and 9s. 8d. for Winter.

PROVISIONS—Lard is flat and unchanged.

PARIS, Oct. 18—3 P. M.—The Bourse is flat. Rentes, 71f. 12c.

LONDON, Oct. 18—4:30 P. M.—Consols, 93¾ both for money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 82¾ for the issue of 1862; 81¾ for 1865, and 81¾ for 1867. Ten-forties, 75¼. Erie Railway Shares, 20¾; Illinois Centrals, 94¾.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 18—4:30 P. M.—Cotton closes rather more active, but prices are unchanged. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 5,000 for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 8d.@9s. 9d. ℔ cental for Winter. Flour, 24s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PRODUCE—Common Rosin, 5s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Oct. 18—4:30 P. M.—Tallow, 47s. ℔ cwt. Common Rosin, 6s.@6s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine 29s. ℔ cwt. Calcutta Linseed, 61s. 9d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—EXCHANGE dull, at par @ 1-10 off, buying; 1-10 premium, selling. FLOUR active at $4 25@$6 for Spring Extra. WHEAT opened firm, active and higher; sales at $1 08@$1 08¾ for No. 1; $1 02¼@$1 04 for No. 2; in the afternoon unsettled and dull at $1 03, seller October, for No. 2. CORN quiet at 86c.@86¾c. for No. 2; in the afternoon dull at 85¾c., seller October, for No. 2. OATS firm and buoyant at 41c. @41¾c., cash. RYE steady; No. 1, 81¾c.; No. 2, 78c. BARLEY weak. HIGHWINES easier at $1 11@$1 11¼. PROVISIONS dull and easier. Mess Pork nominal @$11. LARD inactive and nominal at 17¼c.@17¼c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS offered at 14½c. HAMS, 17c. Rough SIDES, 17c. CATTLE quiet and steady at $1 50@$4 for Texan Steers and Light Stockers; $3 25@$5 12 for good Shipping. LIVE HOGS quiet and lower; sales at $7 75 to $8 for Stockers; $8@$9 40 for Fair to Medium; $9 50@$10 for Good to Choice. FREIGHTS higher at 7c. on Corn, 7½c. on Wheat to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 112,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 56,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 bushels Rye, 6,500 bushels Barley, 2,600 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—12,000 bbls. Flour, 144,000 bushels Wheat, 138,000 bushels Corn, 60,000 bushels Oats, 20,000 bushels Rye, 3,500 bushels Barley, 7,500 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Oct. 18.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 24,000 bbls; Wheat, 82,000 bushels; Corn, 90,000 bushels; Oats, 48,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels; Peas, 1,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 83,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 65,000 bushels. FREIGHTS unsettled. Oats and Corn weaker. Shipments at 11c. @12c., respectively, to New-York; Wheat nominally 23c. FLOUR inactive. WHEAT unsettled; sales 6,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 10; 7,000 bushels Rejected do. at 87c.; 25,000 bushels No. 2 Racine Spring on private terms; 1,300 bushels No. 1 Red Winter at $1 13. CORN dull and lower; sales 40,000 bushels Choice Western at 80c. OATS—Better feeling among holders; held at about 47c.; small parcels selling at 48c. RYE nominal. BARLEY in fair demand; quality governs quotations; sales, four car loads Canada Choice at $1 22 on track; 7,500 bushels Canada per sample at $1 15 in store; 2,000 bushels do. at $1 18@$1 19, bagged and delivered. PEAS—Sales three car loads Common at $1 13. Choice nominal at $1 25. SEEDS neglected. PORK and LARD unchanged. HIGHWINES nominal at $1 15@$1 16.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18.—TOBACCO firm. COTTON firmer at 24½c. FLOUR heavy; Spring and Fall Superfine, $4@$5; Spring and Fall Extra, $4 35@$5; Spring and Fall Superfine, $4 65@$5 50; Fall Treble X-tra, $6@$6 50. Wheat heavy; No. 1 Spring, 96c.@ 98c.; No. 2 Spring, 90c.; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 02@$1 06; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 10@$1 15; Choice, $1 20@$1 26; No. 2 White, $1 08@$1 11; Prime, $1 20@$1 28. CORN dull; Choice Yellow in bulk, 79c.; Mixed in sacks, 81c.@82c.; White, 85c.@92c. OATS dull at 42½c.@44c. in bulk; 47c @50c. in sacks. BARLEY unchanged. RYE declining; Fair to Prime, 77c.@81c. WHISKY steady; sales at $1 18. PORK dull at $31. BACON—Shoulders, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 20¼c. LARD heavy; Choice Tierce, 17½c.; Keg, 19c.@19½c. CATTLE steady at $2 50@$4 50 for inferior to good; $5@$6 for Prime and Choice. Live Hogs steady at $9@$10 for Prime to Choice. RECEIPTS —Flour, 8,500 bbls.; Wheat, 40,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 27,000 bushels; Barley, 17,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,300 head.

OSWEGO, Oct. 18.—FLOUR is in good demand and the market steady; sales 1,000 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring, $6 75 for Amber Winter, $7 75 for White, and $8 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 1,000 bushels White Michigan at $1 50; 1,000 bushels White Genesee at $1 50, and 2,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at $1 16. CORN held at 85c.; no sales for No. 2. BARLEY steady; sales 10,000 bushels Up Lake Canada on private terms; 10,500 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 34@$1 35, and 13,000 do. on private terms. CORNMEAL $1 90 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $22, and Middlings, $22@$23 ℔ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat 20c., Barley 16½c. to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 80c.; to New-York, 70c.; to Albany, 62c. Lake IMPORTS—120,000 bushels wheat, 17,200 bushels Corn, 95,000 bushels Barley, 6,500 bushels Peas, and 1,870,000 feet of Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—87,000 bushels Wheat, 94,000 bushels Barley, 7,300 bushels Rye, 1,572,000 feet of Lumber.

ALBANY, Oct. 18.—WHEAT and RYE quiet and dull. BARLEY steady; sales one car load No. 2, Two-rowed State at $1 12. OATS quiet. Sales 5,100 bushels State in car lots at 63c. CATTLE more active this week; supply of Beeves larger, and average quality equal to that of last week; premium and extra Steers sold quickly at an advance of from ¼c. to ½c. over last week's prices. Common and poor Cattle sold at last week's prices. Fine selected Kentucky Steers sold at from 8¾c. to 9¼c.; Medium, 6¾c.@7¼c.; Cherokees slow at 7c. and Texas at 4¼c.@5¼c.; native Bulls, 3c.; Milch Cows from $60 to $100. SHEEP and LAMBS—Supply abundant; Lambs brought full prices of last week; Sheep fell off a ½c. and were slow of sale; Sheep, 4¾c.@5¼c.; Lambs, 7¼c.@8¼c. Hogs dull: Illinois, 10¼c.@11c.; Michigan, 9¾c.@10c.; New-York, 10c.@10½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—COTTON moves slowly; Middling Uplands, 26¼c.@27c. BARK steady; No. 1 Quercitron at $27. FLOUR very dull, but prices unchanged. WHEAT more active; sales, 35,000 bushels Western Red at $1 40; Pennsylvania Red, $1 44@$1 45; White, $1 45@$1 55. RYE commands $1 10@$1 15. CORN less active; Yellow, $1 10; Mixed Western, $1 06@$1 07. OATS dull at 56c.@57c. PETROLEUM firm; Crude, 23½c.; Refined, 32½c. GROCERIES unchanged. PROVISIONS —Small business, but unchanged. WHISKY dull and low; Iron-bound, $1 22. BEEVES in fair demand and advanced sales; 2,000 head at 8¼c.@9¼c. for Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers, 7c.@8¼c. for Fair to Good; 5c.@6¼c. ℔ lb., gross, for Common. SHEEP unchanged; sales, 12,000 head at 4¾c.@6¼c. ℔ lb., gross. HOGS unchanged; sales, 3,800 head at $14@$14 75 ℔ cwt., net.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.—COTTON firmer; Middling, 26c.@26¼c. FLOUR firm and in good demand; Howard-street Superfine, $6 62½@$6 75; do. Extra, $6 25@$7; do. Family, $7 25@$8 50; City Mills Superfine, $6 75@$6 87; do. Extra, $8 25@$7 25; do. Family, $7 50@$8 75. Western Superfine, $6 50@$6 75; do. Extra, $6 75@$6 50; do. Family, $7@$7 25. WHEAT firmer and higher; Prime to Choice, $1 50@$1 55. CORN firm and active; White $1 20, Western $1 02@$1 06. OATS firm at 58c.@60c. RYE, $1 10@$1 12. Mess PORK quiet at $32. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 20c.; Clear Rib, 21c.; Shoulders, 17¼c.@17¾c. HAMS, 24c.@25c. LARD quiet at 18¼c.@19c. WHISKY in good inquiry at $1 20@$1 21.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 18.—COTTON firm; Middling, 25¼c.; sales 3,856 bales; receipts 3,893 bales: exports, coastwise, 494 bales. FLOUR declining; superfine, $5 37½; Double Extra, $6 55; Treble Extra, $8 85. CORN—Mixed, $1 06; White, $1 10. OATS, 58c.@59c. BRAN, $1 10. HOGS, $23. PORK, $33 50. BACON quiet at 18¼c., 21¼c. and 21¾c. HAMS, 25c.@26c. LARD—Tierce, 18c.@19¼c.; Keg, 20¼c. SUGAR—Common, 12c.; Prime, 14¼c. MOLASSES—Plantation reboiled, 50c.@ 60c. WHISKY easier at $1 27½. COFFEE—Demand better; Prime, 18¼c.@18¾c.; Fair, 15c.@18¼c. GOLD, 39¾c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 140¾; New-York sight, ¼@¾ discount.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT steady; Red, $1 10@$1 15. CORN dull and drooping; sales at 85c.@90c. OATS steady; No. 2, 49c.@50c. RYE dull at 58c.@60c. COTTON firmer; Middling, 25¾c. TOBACCO dull and unchanged. WHISKY in moderate demand at $1 15. PORK dull at $31, with but little demand. LARD dull at 17¼c.@17¾c. Bulk MEATS—None offering. BACON dull; Shoulders, 17c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 20c. Green MEATS sold at 11c.@11½c. for Shoulders and Hams. EXCHANGE dull at 1-10 off buying.

TOLEDO, Oct. 18.—FLOUR steady and quiet. WHEAT unchanged. CORN declining and quiet; No. 1, 80c.; No. 2, 78c. OATS steady; No. 1, 47c. FREIGHTS, 4¼c.@10c. RECEIPTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye, 19,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat, 9,500 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 18.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT heavy at $1 07½ for No. 1; $1 01¾ for No. 2. OATS firm at 40c. for No. 2. CORN firm; No. 2, 74c. RYE nominal. BARLEY dull and nominal. Grain FREIGHTS firm at 7c. to Buffalo; 12¼c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 122,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—16,000 bbls. Flour, 156,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 18.—COTTON dull and nominal. FLOUR steady; Superfine, $4 75. WHEAT—Red, $1; White, $1 15. CORN, 90c. OATS, 55c. RYE, 90c. TOBACCO quiet; sales 31 hhds. at $7 80@$12 50. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $31 75. BACON—Shoulders, 17¾c.; Clear Sides, 20¼c. LARD quiet at 18¼c. WHISKY quiet at $1 15.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 18.—WHEAT—No. 1 Red, $1 18; No. 2 held nominally, $1 16. CORN firmer; No. 1 Mixed, 82c.@83c. OATS steady; No. 1, 47c. RYE quiet; held at 86c.@$1 for No. 1, 90c. for No. 2. BARLEY nominal.

DETROIT, Oct. 18.—FLOUR active at $5 50@$6 75. WHEAT active; Extra White, $1 94; No. 1 White, $1 16; Regular, $1 09@$1 09; Amber, $1 10. CORN advancing; sales at 88c.@89c. OATS 40c. BARLEY, $1 95 ℔ cwt.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 18.—COTTON firmer; middling, 24½c.; receipts 1,248 bales; exports 167 bales. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $5@$5 25. CORN—New, 85c.; Old, 93. OATS 62½c. LARD 19½c. BACON steady; Shoulders, 16c.; Sides, 23½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 18.—Spirits TURPENTINE steady at 45c. ROSIN quiet. CRUDE TURPENTINE

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAG